

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at New York Postoffice

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. VI

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1920

No. 5

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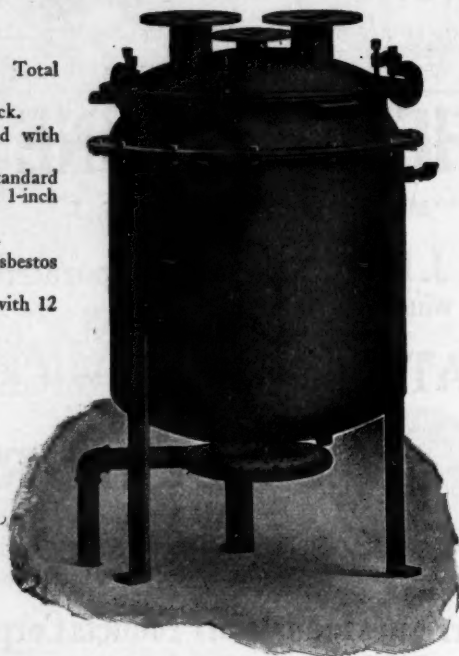
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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Phone, 7646 Barclay, Cable Address Chemmarket, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, N. W. Haynes. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



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OPPORTUNITY

Government statistics indicate that the production of manufactured and raw materials within the United States during 1919, operations being more or less interrupted due to strikes, was not in normal proportions to natural growth, and in many industries great additions were made to the labor organization, but increase in production does not seem to have kept pace with the additional working force. This condition has not proven serious up to the present time, but it is a condition with which it will be necessary to deal in the coming months, as we cannot always enjoy a sellers' market, and it is surprising how quickly the position can be changed.

In times of prosperity and inflation, it is natural to sidestep or overlook details and fundamentals that business cannot afford to ignore. Sales organizations have attributed a great deal of their successful selling to their well planned campaigns, shrewdness and tireless efforts. It is quite possible, however that this comforting belief is indulged in rather more than the facts warrant.

Selling goods in 1919 did not prove as great an achievement as in previous years, and notwithstanding high prospects for 1920, the sales manager will find in the course of time that he will have to apply some lubrication to the wheels of his department. First, there must be production on a scale that will maintain and warrant present wages; and second, the sales manager must dispose of this increasing output.

VITAL TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The textile industry in the United States is more vitally interested in proper protection for dyestuffs made in America than any other interests, unless we except the Government itself, which can only protect the nation at large by having the war resources of the dye industry to draw upon. A species of subtle propaganda has given the impression that a group of manufacturers made wealthy by war contracts is seeking to perpetuate protective measures for personal gain. It is probable that no investment in this country could be more easily and economically diverted to other purposes than the dye industry. The plants can be utilized to make other chemicals and the possible markets in many cases would be larger.

Without an American dye industry, German color manufacturers can squeeze the textile interests in the United States, and the industry will be helpless in their grip. Textile manufacturers know they have paid unreasonably high prices in the past; that they have been forced to buy all lines of colors from the Kartel to get some special dye

which they needed; and that if the competition of American colors ceased, it would be the story of Laocoon and the Serpent over again.

The dye makers have presented their side of the case to Congress. They need not worry. They can get out from under. Let the Government and the Textile Manufacturer walk the floor. The dye maker is not on the defensive. He offers something indispensable to the Government and the textile manufacturer. Like the Cumaean Sibyl he has named his price. Like Tarquin to whom the nine Sibylline books were offered the textile manufacturer may pay the price when it is too late to get the full benefit which opportunity offers today.

BRIBERY IS TOO COSTLY

A majority of firms in the chemical and dye trade welcome the efforts of the Federal Trade Commission to stop the bribery of employees of customers in the effort to hold trade or to obtain new orders. The recent decision in Tennessee by the Federal Court of the Eastern District that the postal laws were violated by using the mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud will go far to check the indiscriminate payment of money to purchasing agents and superintendents. The injured company obtained a verdict for \$53,000. The defendant paid \$25,000 in an effort to settle the case, and interest amounting to \$10,000 and over. The disloyal employees who accepted money were sentenced to three months in jail. The superintendent who was purchasable was sued by his own company for the commissions which he received and was forced to pay \$16,000 in spite of the fact that he had transferred all his property to his wife. The court followed the funds and seized them, set aside conveyances and ordered the property sold.

The discovery that a manufacturer had paid \$1,400,000 in two years to employees and customers of competitors indicates the tremendous expense which some concerns have borne in the effort to get business, and it also suggests that the customers of the bribing firms probably paid this sum in high prices to cover the "cost of doing business." One concern used the entry "perfumery" to cover the bribery fund, which by any other name would smell as sweet.

ENGLAND SUPPORTS "HOME" INDUSTRY

Great Britain's West African colonies exported annually before the war raw materials valued at \$75,000,000, and one half this amount was derived from palm kernels. The United States used 16,000,000 pounds of kernels in the oil and soap industry, in 1918, but shipments have fallen off owing to a heavy tax on exports to all countries except England. British interests buy the output and express the oil, and United States soapmakers buy the oil from John Bull. In this case Great Britain is heart and soul for protection. British statesmen want free trade in the raw materials of other countries, especially the cotton of America upon which the textile industry of England is dependent for its existence, but United States manu-

facturers must pay a tax to get raw materials from her colonies. The palm kernel oil trade is a good example of practical economics applied to international policy that we respectfully refer to Washington.

CHEMISTS' SALARIES

The question of chemists' salaries is agitating England as well as the United States. The correspondence published in British technical magazines indicates as wide divergence of opinion as is apparent in the discussion which is now going on in chemical centers in America. English chemists who favor forming a union in order to take united action to enforce their demands have a distinct advantage over their American professional workers in the fact that the British Association of Chemists and the National Association of Industrial Chemists are registered as trade unions. The Institute of Chemistry is also interested in the movement.

In the United States the movement lacks united action, and it is doubtful if this will be possible while labor unions are making such preposterous and radical demands for control of the situation. As in the case of the Drug Clerks Union labor leaders would dictate impossible conditions regarding hours, and would seek to drag the profession down to the level of manual toil, advocating violence to gain its demands and antagonizing the brain-worker whose self-respect revolts at such methods.

The British test of benzol as a motor fuel draws attention to its use for this purpose in the United States, but climate conditions here make it necessary to mix the benzol with gasoline or kerosene. Quite large quantities are sold for motor use, but when shipped in cold weather heating coils are a necessary part of the freight equipment to prevent freezing. Greater mileage and greater power result from its use, but there is also more trouble with carbon, it is said.

BRITISH NITROGEN PRODUCTS REPORT

The final report of the British Nitrogen Products Committee says that among the partly-developed processes of nitrogen fixation the modified Häusser process and the cyanide process are considered as promising and well worthy of trial.

It is stated that Chile nitrate may eventually have to face a competitive price of £7 to £8 per metric ton for ammonium sulphate, and £6 to £7 for cyanamide, and that its price may ultimately have to be £8 per ton or less. Perhaps the most far-reaching suggestion in the report is that "in the opinion of the committee the time has arrived when coal economy and conservation in commercial working should be secured by setting up definite standards, based upon the qualities of coal in use, and upon practice that has been uniformly realized under good working conditions. Industries which are large consumers of coal should be required to conform to such standards. As an initial step, standards of ammonia recovery should be formulated and made applicable to all the larger works treating coal under by-product recovery conditions."

Chemical Conditions in Germany

The Present Strength of the Industries and the German Plans to Reinforce Their Weaknesses

By DR. MARTIN SZAMTOLSKI, President Standard Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J.

THAT the German chemical industries are in a position to win back their supremacy in the American market at the expense of the American manufacturer, and that the leaders of the German chemical industry are of a disposition to do this, are the two outstanding facts in my mind after my recent visit abroad. During my three months' stay in Germany I learned many things that upset the usual preconceived notion of American manufacturers regarding conditions in the German chemical industry.

I was, for example, surprised to learn that the German chemical plants which I visited had not been stripped of zinc, nickel, tin and rubber. In some cases these materials had been camouflaged with paint, but, quite generally, the German chemical plants are remarkably intact in respect to their physical equipment. There is, moreover, no such dearth of workers, either skilled or unskilled, as we are facing in this country, and there is a constantly increasing inclination on the part of German labor to go seriously to work. The chemical plants have their good, old, trained staffs practically intact.

On the other hand, the German chemical industries have three serious handicaps to overcome:

1. The shortage of coal.
2. A lack of foreign raw materials.
3. Inadequate working capital.

The coal shortage is very serious, but its practical effects are not as paralyzing to the industries as one might expect. For example, I found one manufacturer near Berlin who was feeding his boilers with the partly worn wooden shoe soles obtained from the Government. Other manufacturers are eking out their fuel supply with wood, briquettes, peat, etc., and, as one of them said to me, "It is really surprising, in spite of what your engineer tells you, how well your boilers can be heated with fuel for which your furnace was certainly not designed." All manufacturers are looking for great relief once the winter season is over—a relief that will come not only from the lessened domestic consumption of fuel, but from the increasing production, particularly in the Saar region.

The raw materials which are lacking in Germany are, of course, those which must be imported. For example, the synthetic chemical manufacturers, in which, of course, I was particularly interested, face almost a famine of essential oils, and, in other fields, the lack of rubber, sulphur, crude drugs and many metals is felt acutely.

The depreciation of the mark and the shortage of foreign crude materials are problems of the German manufacturers which they are in many instances meeting by means of "in-trade exchange." They are secur-

The writer of this most illuminating article returned from Germany on Jan. 1 after a three months' stay, during which he had exceptional opportunities to study intelligently German chemical conditions. Dr. Szamtolski was born in Berlin, of Polish descent, and was educated in German technical schools. He has been in this country over thirty years and is a recognized American authority in the field of synthetic aromatic chemicals. As chief chemical expert of the New Jersey Department of Labor he has guided legislation and drafted standards for the chemical industry with which, as the executive head of a manufacturing concern, he has had an intimate, practical relationship.

ing crude materials from foreign sources and returning as payment a portion of the manufactured goods made from them. In this manner, oil of cloves is being obtained from Holland and a certain amount of vanillin, manufactured from these stocks, is being returned in payment to the Dutch. Considerable supplies, not only of oil of cloves, but of oil of citronella and oil of lemongrass, are also coming from Holland to Germany upon this basis.

Lack of working capital is a condition which is wholly unexpected in Germany and which is due not a little to the great depreciation in value in foreign exchange of the

German mark. As a concrete example, a manufacturer of vanillin, with whom I talked, who in normal times found a capital of 500,000 marks ample for his needs, is faced with the present situation that for the conduct of the same business he finds necessary a cash working capital of 30,000,000 marks. In the case of the larger chemical corporations, as is probably already known to the readers of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, this additional working capital is being supplied by the sale of stock, some of it in foreign countries. Such plants as the Badische, in order to maintain intact the control of the present management, have been selling stock certificates which share in the profits of the business, but which entitle their holders to no vote or voice in the affairs of the company. Smaller manufacturers do not have the ability to raise money in this way, and their need in this respect is one of the strongest points in the arguments in favor of the Syndicates among chemical manufacturers which, just as I was leaving Germany, were being organized by the Government. The plan of these Syndicates is the same as similar organizations in other industrial fields. It amounts to a pooling of buying power; a sort of co-operative buying organization for the securing of crude materials from foreign sources, backed with the credit of the entire German industry. In this way, favorable terms are obtained, and I understand that 90 days has been a usual condition in trade with European neutrals.

These syndicates are, moreover, extending their activities into the export field. The depreciation of the German mark makes the custom of charging 200 per cent extra for export orders almost universal, and they compliment Americans by piling on top of this an extra charge, as an experience of my own shows. I bought a porcelain tank, the price of which I understood was 50 marks. When it transpired that it was to be exported, 200 per cent was to be added to this, and when I finally gave my address as Bayonne, N. J., he said, "Oh! to America! Then it is 300 per cent over that." My remonstrances against this discrimination were answered by the statement that the mark had de-

preciated, and that, in terms of our dollars, even at this extraordinary price, I, as an American buyer, was really getting a good bargain for which I ought to be very thankful.

This experience of mine is a concrete example of the way in which the depreciation of the mark is to be used by the Germans. It enables them to sell to us at what is a fancy price in Germany, and which is a cheap price in this country. Such conditions obtaining in the field of their products can obviously ruin the American market for the American manufacturer. A high official in one of the German chemical companies said to me openly that Germany intended to spoil the American market for our manufacturers by feeding small quantities of essential chemicals to our buyers at bargain prices in order to demoralize conditions here. What would be the result if the Germans in this way demoralized the price of such articles as anisic aldehyde, artificial musk, erythrosine, dianisine, phenylethyl alcohol, geraniol, to say nothing of many chemicals and dyes not yet produced on a commercial scale by American manufacturers? The outcome is too obvious to need comment. These goods made in America would very soon disappear from our markets, because even a small quantity at a cut price would cause all American buyers to hold off, and so effectively curtail a limited demand that American manufacturers would not dare to continue making them.

It is against such practices as these that a tariff offers not the least protection, and unless these unusual conditions are equalized for our manufacturers by some licensing or embargo system, foreign manufacturers will destroy all chemical progress made in this country during the war period.

The German Syndicates being organized will operate in the foreign field to protect German interests by requiring that all goods exported be paid for directly to the Syndicate. This enables the Syndicate to maintain fixed prices abroad, and so complete will be this control through these methods that the power of the Syndicate, both to make exorbitant profits for its members and also to establish cut-throat competition against American and other manufacturers in foreign lands, makes them a very real menace. Their methods and their plans should have the serious consideration, not only of American manufacturers, but, also, of Congress.

Leaders of the German chemical industries appreciate well the strong points and the weaknesses of their position, and they are working together toward the common end of re-establishing their supremacy in a spirit of co-operation which is unimaginable among us. Moreover, the republican Government is following the example of the imperial Government and is lending its active aid to the rehabilitation of industrial Germany.

There is not, to my mind, the remotest chance of a popular revolution in Germany. I was in Berlin on Nov. 7, the date set for the great popular demonstration, which, as we all know, never was made. Although there is no indication that Germans of any class, with the exception of a few old members of the Socialist Party, have any conception of moral responsibility for the war, still I do not believe that a royalist revolution is at all likely. The feeling among the mass of the people seems to be that when Wilhelm II fled to Holland, he closed the door to Berlin behind him by his act of desertion. There is, however, no doubt that Hindenberg, whose triumphal entry into Berlin I witnessed, is extremely popular and may possibly be acclaimed the head of the Government. He would assuredly have the support of the police force, which has been largely recruited from the ranks of the old army,

and which, by the way, is an efficient power for stable internal conditions in Berlin and other big cities.

The quieting of the political situation in Germany is having a helpful effect upon the labor situation, which has been seriously disturbed by the allowance of nine marks a day the Government has been making to discharged soldiers. This allowance has put a premium upon idleness. The average worker's wage has been something about eighteen marks a day, or not more than a country soldier and his wife could draw from the Government for no work. The continual depreciation of the mark in foreign exchange and the resulting shrinkage of its buying power, balanced, as this is, by a material increase in wages, is eliminating this era of idleness, and the chemical industries in Germany are not finding any trouble in securing all the good help they require at 20 marks a day; that is, during last December. If the American manufacturer will translate 20 marks into dollars at the current rates of exchange, he will appreciate one very important advantage which his German competitors will have. This is another factor which I have not seen brought out in the Senate hearings on the Longworth bill with the force which it deserves.

NEW CURTIS BAY PLANT PROJECTED

A \$2,000,000 plant is to be added to the industrial group at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, made up of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., the United States Industrial Chemical Co. and the Curtis Bay Copper and Iron Co. It is to be known as the Serno Corporation, and it will engage in the manufacture of alcohol burning heating devices for motors and boats, and other products. The incorporation papers have already been filed with the Maryland Tax Commission. They name Patrick J. Loftus, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William D. Tucker, of White Plains, N. Y., and Stewart M. Seymour, of New York, as the incorporators. Dr. Milton C. Whitaker, chemist, is credited with the discovery of a majority of the products manufactured by the Curtis Bay Corporations. Carl Haner, Jr., connected with the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. is named as resident director.

WILLIAM H. SAGE INDICTED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Feb. 2.—William H. Sage, druggist, who resigned from the Federal Revenue Department at Chicago, under charges preferred by Col. L. G. Nutt, supervising agent at Washington, was indicted on Saturday, for violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law.

Dr. Joseph A. Greaves and Hyman Cohen, proprietor of the W. H. Sage Drug Co., formerly owned by Sage, were also indicted. Sage was head of the Narcotic Bureau in Chicago. He was charged with accepting money from A. L. Blunt, now serving a five-year sentence in Leavenworth for violation of the Harrison law, and from Dr. Greaves, charged with illegally prescribing drugs. Cohen is charged with dispensing the drugs.

GERMAN DYES ON THE WAY

A cable, dated Jan. 29, has been received by the Textile Alliance, Inc., from its Paris representative to the effect that shipments of reparation vat dyes are well under way from the factories and these shipments should be completed in a few days. Shipments of reparation non-vat dyes, with the exception of minimum amounts, were to start from the factories Feb. 1 and should be completed in two weeks. It also indicated that portions of kartel orders are now ready for shipment, and will be forwarded promptly.

COLGATE PLAN UPHELD

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, in the case of the Cudahy Packing Co. versus Frey and Son, follows the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Government suit against Colgate & Co. The suit was brought in a lower court by Frey and Son because the Cudahy Packing Co. refused to sell Old Dutch Cleanser to the firm, after the firm reduced the price below that fixed by the Cudahy company. The Court says:

"The vital question is whether defendant's method of business, coupled with the acquiescence of its customers therein by observing its requests or demands to maintain prices, was such co-operation between seller and purchasers as amounted to a combination in restraint of trade within the rule laid down in *Dr. Miles Medical Co. v. Park & Sons Co.* (220 U. S., 373, 31 Sup. Ct., 376) and other following cases. We are obliged to hold that the question has been clearly answered in the negative by the Supreme Court in *United States of America v. Colgate & Co.* (250 U. S., 300, 39 Sup. Ct., 465), decided June 2, 1919. The Court expressly held that the announcement in advance that customers were expected to charge a fixed price by the seller and that the penalty for refusal to maintain prices would be refusal to sell to the offending customer, did not constitute a violation of the trust statute."

TESTING "COLGATE PLAN" AGAIN

The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against Colgate & Co. charging unfair methods of competition on account of their price maintenance policy. This has come to be known as the "Colgate plan" and has been adopted by other manufacturers to meet the evils of price cutting.

The company was indicted for violation of the Anti-Trust law, but received a favorable decision from the Supreme Court of the United States. The new charge by the Federal Trade Commission is that the refusal to sell to dealers who do not resell at the prices which the company suggests is unfair to the competitors of Colgate & Co. in that the effect of the policy is to induce dealers to purchase Colgate products in preference to similar products manufactured by others on which prices are not maintained.

The firm of A. L. Webb & Sons, dealers in naval stores, with offices in the Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, has been succeeded by William Graham & Co., and business will be continued as before. Mr. Graham was a partner in the old firm with Oscar E. Webb and Charles A. Webb, brothers, who died within a few months of each other. A. L. Webb & Sons, Inc., a company controlled by the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, at Curtis Bay, and handling alcohol, is not affected by the change.

C. S. Parse, of Milwaukee, and C. A. Painton, of Portland, Ore., representing Cabel Johnson, a large coconut oil operator of Milwaukee, Wis., are in San Francisco investigating sites for a large coconut oil refinery.

Charles L. Patterson, vice-president of the Du Pont Powder Company, arrived at San Francisco recently, for a brief stay. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Ralph L. Fuller & Co. have sued E. G. Taussig, 50 Broad street, New York, and obtained an order for his arrest on charges of fraud in connection with shipments of merchandise.

MANY CHANGES IN LONGWORTH BILL

Indigo and Its Compounds, Methyl Salicylate and Coumarin Stricken From Dutiable List—Section Relating to Substitutes for Domestic Products Rewritten—Provision Regarding Reasonable Terms as to Delivery Cut Out

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Feb. 3.—Southern textile interests have succeeded in eliminating from the Longworth bill natural indigo and colors, dyes, stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases, indoxyl and indoxyl compounds obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from natural alizarin or natural indigo. Natural alizarin is also eliminated. Other products in good demand in the United States and not obtainable here in sufficient quantity to meet requirements, and which were stricken from the bill by the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee, are natural methyl salicylate (oil of wintergreen, oil of sweet birch) and natural coumarin. These products were subject to duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem.

The manufacturers of denim, which is largely produced in the South Atlantic States, made a determined fight to eliminate indigo and its various compounds from the list. By an adroit wording of the tariff act of 1916 indigo was exempt from the rates imposed upon other dye products, through the efforts of Southern Congressmen aided by German interests. Coal-tar sugars have been added to the dutiable list.

The final draft of the bill by the sub-committee contained the following section:

"Such rules and regulations shall be so framed as to prevent the importation of any article in quantities sufficient to discourage manufacture of the same in the United States, or to provide any consumer with supplies from any source exceeding his needs for six months in advance, or to cause an accumulation in the United States of more than a six months' supply for the country as a whole. Such rules and regulations shall also be so framed as to prevent the importation of any article which is useful both as a substitute for a domestic product and for other special purposes for which the domestic equivalent is not adapted, except when such importation is for use for such special purposes."

The sub-committee eliminated a provision which provided that any article entered or delivered in violation of the act should be forfeited and sold at public auction for exportation only.

The words "manufactured and offered for sale by the manufacturer" were substituted for the word "obtainable" in the provision authorizing the tariff commission to determine the dyes which may be imported.

Another section stricken from the bill is the following:

"Sec. 507. That under this act 'reasonable terms as to delivery' shall mean delivery within six weeks of an amount of such article or articles, which in the judgment of the tariff commission shall be sufficient to supply the need in the particular case for a period of six months."

OFFICERS OF MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS

John F. Queeny was re-elected chairman of the board of the Monsanto Chemical Works at the annual meeting in St. Louis; Gaston Du Bois was chosen president; Howard O. McDonough, vice-president; Edward M. Queeny, secretary; Walter R. Phamister, treasurer, and Julius Bebie was elected a director.

H. A. METZ'S FIGHT FOR GERMAN DYES

American Agent of Farbwerk-Hoechst Co. Was Recommended by Dr. Albert as Right Man to Oppose High Tariff Measure in Congress—Use of Commercial Bribery by Germans

Herman A. Metz, who formerly represented the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., German dye manufacturers, in the United States, is still making strenuous efforts for the admission of German dyes into this country, according to an article in the "Brooklyn Eagle," published under the heading, "Herman A. Metz Fighting Hard to Save German Dye Manufacturers from Being Controlled in U. S. by License System." Dr. Albert, the German agent who received his passports when the United States declared war on Germany, recommended Mr. Metz to German Government officials as well fitted to oppose any efforts to enact a high protective tariff to foster a domestic dye industry, says the "Eagle." Dr. Albert wrote a letter to Berlin which has come into the possession of Francis P. Garvan, and in which Dr. Albert said:

"As Metz is a member of the Congress he is the right man to fight this measure. On the other hand, the entire production of dyes should not be handed over to him, otherwise he might use the opportunity to eliminate his competitors. He is the real type of the 'smart' American, who, as a matter of course, uses every situation for his own business purposes."

During the recent hearing in Washington before the Senate Finance Committee, says the "Eagle," Mr. Garvan charged the German dye manufacturers and their agents here of using questionable methods to control the American dye market before the war by paying "graft" to minor employees of dye consumers here. Mr. Garvan produced a letter from Dr. Adolph Haeuser of the Farbwerke-Hoechst in Germany of March 30, 1914, to Mr. Metz, in which were the following passages:

"So far as 'extras' are concerned, I am of the opinion that this practically amounts to simply a transition period and that the same will rapidly go backward. At any rate, all our endeavors must be in this direction. Your idea that the paying out of extras in future could be done through a third party in cash as, for instance, through your carpet mill at Worcester, I do not find happy (sound). You give yourself through this into the hands of such third party, who could at any moment turn against you. To me it seems the idea of increasing the provisions (commissions) of Gagnebin, Widmann, etc., much more right. Perhaps it would be advisable to adopt a mixed system between the raising of the commission for Widmann and your former procedure."

"What is the significance of the word 'extras,'" Senator Nugent asked.

"'Extras' means money given to the dyers," Mr. Garvan replied.

"That is, graft?"—Senator Nugent.

"Yes, sir."—Mr. Garvan.

"That means pure and simple graft?"—Senator Watson.

"Yes, sir."—Mr. Garvan.

"I will explain that," Mr. Metz said. "There was an agreement between the two manufacturers of indigo, for instance, and on one or two other products, all of which were patented in America and on which the patent owners had a right to fix prices and conditions. We had to pay their prices and sell on their terms or not get the goods. Under these conditions there was an agreement by which the amounts to be allowed each concern were regulated abroad.

"Under that agreement, one of the Kartel arrangements, the concern that oversold its amount had to pay to the other the amount stipulated for such overselling. It happened that on all these products my concern considerably oversold its allotment. In the settlement abroad among the owners of the patents, or the members of the Kartel, these amounts which they were compelled to pay to the other members of the Kartel were charged back to me.

"Naturally, I objected to being deprived of the benefits and advantages of my overselling. The extra allowances which I charged to them, therefore, were mainly to offset the amounts deducted from me in the accounting abroad, thus giving me the benefit of the profit to which I was entitled, on the goods I sold here."

Trade Notes and Personals

S. L. Abbott, Jr., of Maillard & Schmiedell, San Francisco, visited New York recently, and Ward Maillard, Jr., is on his way here.

Word has been received from England that R. H. de Greeff, of R. W. Greeff & Company, does not expect to return until the middle of February.

Roderick Dhu MacLeod, sales manager for the Whitney Glass Works, before the consolidation with the Owens Bottle Machine Co., is dead.

L. E. P. Dennis, of the fertilizer manufacturing firm of L. E. P. Dennis & Son, Crisfield, Md., died on Jan. 28, in Florida.

The Vulcan Detinning Co. is to submit to its stockholders a plan to acquire the Republic Chemical Co., Inc., by creating a new class of preferred stock amounting to \$920,000 and \$1,226,000 of common stock.

Herbert H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Co., returned to Midland, Mich., on Jan. 29, after ten days spent in this city in securing rights to some additional patents for the use of his company.

In the list of recent construction work by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. are thirty-seven chemical plants, twenty-three rubber factories, thirty textile mills, five fertilizer plants and twenty-two foundries.

The mill and several adjoining buildings of the wood pulp plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at Windham, Maine, were destroyed by fire on Jan. 29, which caused an estimate damage of \$200,000. The fire was caused by grinders igniting wood powder.

Y. Takeda, general manager of the Chobei Takeda, of Osaka, Japan, is visiting the American representatives, R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, en route from England to Japan. Mr. Takeda has been in Europe for six months studying trade conditions.

Edwin S. Burr, formerly with Roure-Bertrand Fils, of 18 Cedar street, New York, is dead. Mr. Burr was a member of the Drug and Chemical Club. He served as one of the governors of the club from 1907 to 1910, and again from 1913 to 1915.

Criticism of the National Formulary is invited by the Revision Committee for the fourth edition, who invite chemists, pharmacists, biologists, physicians and colleges of pharmacy to co-operate in making the new edition more useful. Comments should be sent to Wilbur L. Scoville, P. O. Box 488, Detroit, Mich.

PERFUMERS FAVOR LICENSING PLAN

The Legislative Committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers Association met at the Hotel Biltmore on Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, in conference with a committee appointed by the Essential Oil trade, consisting of Carl Schaetzer, of Compagnie Morana; Burton T. Bush, of the Antoine Chiris Co., and Edward V. Killean, of George Lueders & Co. The object of the meeting was to discuss the Longworth bill, and particularly the licensing system, which will affect manufacturing perfumers who need essential oils and essences from abroad.

The Perfumers association has already approved of the Longworth bill, with the impression and understanding that it protects manufacturers of synthetic aromatic chemicals, but it was feared that the licensing system would restrict or prevent the importation of essences by concerns without factories in the United States and who had obtained their supplies from Germany before the war.

The question of the quality of aromatic chemicals manufactured in America was discussed. It was admitted that the manufacturing perfumers of the United States have been dependent almost solely on American manufacturers during the war and that the quality of their goods had improved and that American-made organic chemicals are now equal to if not better than those received from abroad.

Several essential oil importers said the licensing system had caused them considerable trouble, it having taken considerable time for them to obtain licenses. The regulations requiring proof of use made it necessary to make certain affidavits which gave confidential business information.

It was finally voted that in principle the Manufacturing Perfumers Association was heartily in favor of protecting American interests, organized and started since the war, and that the present status of the bill is acceptable to the perfumers and meets with their approval.

STATE NOT TO OPERATE OIL TERMINAL

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners the operation of the State oil terminal erected on Islais Creek, San Francisco, was turned over to the Associated Terminal Company, which has closed its plant on China Basin. The action of the Commission in turning over the Islais Creek plant to private operators followed an investigation which resulted in the conclusion that the State could be better served by having the oil terminal operated by experienced management. The vegetable oil terminal represents an investment of about \$50,000 for buildings alone.

Before the Associated Terminal Company is allowed any profits from the operation of the plant, under the terms of the contract, it must pay the State Harbor Commission six per cent on the investment and must operate it at rates regulated by that body. After all expenses and the interest have been paid, half of the profits shall go to the State. The company announces that it will immediately begin advertising the advantages of the Islais Creek terminal through the Orient and the Philippine Islands, since it is the most modern plant of its kind extant.

The Morton Manufacturing Company, Lynchburg, Va., manufacturer of medicines, etc., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capitalization from \$50,000 to \$100,000, to provide for general business expansion.

AROMATICS OMITTED FROM TARIFF BILL

Suggestion of the Tariff Commission Not Followed in the Amended Longworth Bill as Reported to Senate Finance Committee—Manufacturer Claims Present Bill Affords Less Protection Than Law of 1916

Why synthetic aromatic chemicals from coal tar were not included in the revised Longworth bill as approved by the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee is a question that is puzzling American manufacturers of these chemicals. Their contention is that their products are in the main coal-tar intermediates used in dye and medicinal manufacture and that as a vital link in the coal-tar chemical industry they are entitled to similar and equal protection with other branches of the industry.

It will be remembered that synthetic aromatic chemicals were omitted from the original tariff bill of 1916, as these goods had already a protection of 20 per cent. When the new bill, the Longworth bill so-called, was drawn, they were again omitted through an oversight, which Dr. Grinnel Jones, of the Tariff Commission, wanted corrected by the insertion of the following phrase: "benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances, preparations, and mixtures used in the manufacture of, but not marketable as, perfumes or cosmetics, and not containing alcohol."

This would have been a clear-cut definition that would have left no doubt as to the covering of aromatics by the provisions of the bill, a doubt which now exists, as they are simply described as "flavors," a term which will probably be ruled to cover them, but which is obviously objectionable as ambiguous.

"The bill as reported," said Samuel Iserman, of Van Dyk & Co., to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "makes the last state of the aromatic chemical manufacturer worse than the first. Under the old tariff we could import our crude materials for 10 per cent tariff, while competing foreign-made finished products had to pay 20 per cent duty. Now we must pay a 40 per cent plus a 5c a pound duty for our crude supplies, while finished goods to compete against us are let in for 20 per cent duty.

"Just how the slip was made in Washington," continued Dr. Iserman, who has been active in the tariff hearings, "is something of a mystery. The original omission was certainly an oversight, but we had understood that this slip would be corrected, and we are much surprised to find that the specific definition of our goods has not been made. As the whole matter is obviously a mistake, we are hopeful that it will be corrected before too late."

A telegram calling the attention of the Senate Finance Committee to the leaving out of the aromatic chemicals and urging their prompt action to defend this branch of the industry was sent Tuesday evening, signed by Van Dyk & Co., Antoine Chiris Co., Florasynth Laboratories, Fries & Fries and Commonwealth Chemical Corporation.

The healthy condition of the Canadian drug and chemical trade is indicated by the returns of failures for 1919, as compared with the two previous years. Failures of drug and chemical manufacturers numbered 7 with aggregate liabilities of \$68,491, as compared with 2 failures with liabilities totaling \$75,785 in 1918, and 2 failures with \$21,500 liabilities in 1917. The failures of drug and chemical dealers numbered 4 with liabilities of \$36,710, as against 12 failures with \$100,989 liabilities in 1918, and 19 failures with total liabilities of \$126,529 in 1917.

Books of Trade Interest

CREATIVE CHEMISTRY by Edwin E. Slosson, M.S., Ph.D.
311 pp. New York, The Century Co.

Of all the popular books on the methods and aims of industrial chemistry which have appeared during the past few years, Dr. Slosson's is the best. It is accurate enough to please the most technically minded chemist. It is so entertainingly written that even the most casual reader will not lay it aside. The reconciliation of these two almost incompatible qualities is a rare feat, and he has done this very difficult task well.

Not all readers—not even all chemists—will agree with the philosophy applied to chemistry, or rather the chemical exposition of philosophy, with which Dr. Slosson introduces his subject, but he was wise in emphasizing the fundamental importance of this science and the part that it is obviously destined to play in the future. But the chief value of *Creative Chemistry* lies in the wonderfully lucid descriptions in non-technical language of chemical processes. In the chapter on coal-tar dyes the explanation of the principles of organic chemistry is a model of popular exposition of highly technical scientific material. His chapters on fatty oils, starch and fertilizers also stand out conspicuously for their exceptional merit. The whole book is a fine piece of work and one that deserves recognition. For the executive, the salesman, or the purchasing agent, who would get a sound foundation for a working knowledge of chemistry, Dr. Slosson has broken ground most ably. For this purpose his book cannot be too highly recommended.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS BY ELECTROLYSIS. By Alexander Classen, with the co-operation of H. Cloeren. Revised English translation of the 5th German edition by William T. Hall, associate professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8 vo., XIV+308 pages, 51 figures, cloth. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

The first German edition of this book appeared in 1882 and contained, for the most part, only those methods which had been worked out in the author's laboratory. Examples were also given of the applicability of electrolytic methods in the analysis of technical products. Successive editions contained the innovations and improvements that were made in the years up to 1897 until in the fourth edition, when a section was introduced which contained theoretical considerations based upon the then new theory of solutions. During the last decade, however, the development of electrochemical methods, not only on the practical side but also as a result of the development of physical chemistry, especially electrochemistry, has placed electro-analysis upon a scientific foundation. With a full knowledge of these developments, Professor Classen prepared a fifth edition of his book.

In the translator's preface, Professor Hall explains that the present edition is a revision, without further reference to the German text, of the translation made six years ago. Some new procedures have been added, the order of treatment has been changed and the theoretical explanations modified. He states that it is more important to understand exactly what is known to take place during electrolysis than it is to apply any particular theory to the phenomena. On the other hand, a simple application of the modern electronic theory seems to clarify rather than befog the vision of the beginner. He, therefore, makes the attempt to apply this theory to the methods followed in this book.

Part I is wholly introductory and states very fully our present knowledge of electrolysis in general,

as regards the migration of ions, resistance, electromotive force, procedure in electro-analysis, simple and complex electrolytes, deposition of metals, influence of temperature on the separation of metals in complex electrolysis, etc., while a section contains a historical sketch of the development of electrochemical analysis. Part II covers the methods employed in the electro-analytical determinations of metals subdivided in various groups; Part III, the separation of metals, and Part IV, special analyses. Most American chemists will not fail to recognize the translator's ability in the preparation of this edition in English, which, in our opinion, will more nearly meet the requirements of the average analyst than any other book on the subject we have examined.

NEW BOOKLET ON COPPER, ZINC AND LEAD

The United Metals Selling Co., New York, has issued a profusely illustrated brochure of 46 pages entitled "Copper from Mine to Finished Product." It contains a description of the smelting, refining and rolling of copper, the electrolytic refining of zinc and the refining of lead as practiced in some of the plants of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. The illustrations include pictures of the Anaconda reduction works at Butte, Mont., and its various departments, covering every process from mining the ore to the converting method, which is the last stage in the series of eliminations that finally leave metallic copper.

Other subjects covered are the electrolytic refining process, at the Raritan Copper Works, Perth Amboy, N. J.; the manufacture of electrolytic zinc at the Great Falls, Mont., reduction department, and the refining of lead bullion at the plant of the International Lead Refining Co. at East Chicago, Ind.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted Dec. 30, 1919

- 1,326,248—Roland L. Andreau, Wilmington, Del., assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. Process for the production of synthetic camphor.
- 1,326,267—Arthur Hough, New York, N. Y. Condenser for nitric acid vapors.
- 1,326,310—Victor Thrane, Christiania, Norway. Process of granulating cyanamid containing free lime.
- 1,326,332—Herman Fleck, Golden, Colo. Manufacture of barium oxide.
- 1,326,367—Julius A. Nieuwland, Notre Dame, Ind. Dye and process of dyeing.
- 1,326,432—Emile A. Babbet, Paris, France. Process and apparatus for the recovery of ether and alcohol vapors contained in the air of factories.
- 1,326,442—George E. Cox, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Cyanamid oven.
- 1,326,515—Pierre Leroux, Gennevilliers, France, assignor to La Société d'Éclairage, Chauffage et Force Motrice, Paris, France. Production of pure anthracene.
- 1,326,533—Samuel S. Sadtler, Springfield township, Montgomery county, Pa. Process of making dicalcium phosphate and fertilizer material produced therein.
- 1,326,579—Marc Darrin, Wilkesburg, Pa., assignor to The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Resin.
- 1,326,638—Louis A. Block, New York, N. Y. Tooth-brush.
- 1,326,668—Edward D. Kendall, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor to Haggins Estate, Inc. Process for producing coal-tar dyes.
- 1,326,767—Hugh K. Moore, Berlin, N. H., assignor to Brown Company, Catalyst.
- 1,326,813—Nathaniel B. Wales, New York, N. Y., assignor to Richard D. Ward Closure-cap for bottles and jars.
- 1,326,878—Max J. Ritterath, Los Angeles, Cal. Dropper-holder.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO'S EARNINGS

The General Chemical Company, New York, issued its annual report on Monday. Gross profits for 1919 amounted to \$5,815,004, as compared with \$9,970,260 in 1918 and \$12,481,826 in 1916. The reserve for Federal taxes was \$245,000, whereas in the report of a year ago the item called for \$2,550,000. After dividends payments there was a surplus of \$474,927. The total surplus of all companies at the close of 1919 was \$16,229,054.

Net profits were \$2,708,961, equivalent after the deduction of preferred dividends to \$10.87 a share on the common stock. In the preceding year net profits were \$4,045,639, or \$18.95 a share.

In commenting on the decrease in earnings, William H. Nichols, chairman of the board, in his remarks to stockholders says:

"The year just closed has been characterized by a marked revival in demands from our customers for all our products, although the prices obtainable have not yet reflected the great increase in costs of production resulting from the recent advancing labor rates. The costs also include extraordinary repair charges incident to restoring our plants to normal efficiency following their exhaustion through wartime forced production. These facts, together with substantial liquidation by the Government of its stocks of chemicals, have prevented us from showing the profits which otherwise might have been expected."

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

Bid Asked		Bid Asked	
Aetna Expl. 9	9 1/4	H'k Electro 70	75
Aetna Expl., pf. 67	68	H'k Elec., pf. 65	75
Air Reduction 47 1/2	48	Heyden Chem. 5 1/2	6
*Am. Ag. Ch. 98 1/2	94	*Int. Agricul. 19 1/2	21
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf. 98	95	*Int. Agricul., pf. 80	81
*Am. Chicle, pf. 88	91	*Int. Nickel, pf. 24	25
*Am. Chicle, pf. 80	84	*Int. Nickel, pf. 88	91
*Am. Cot. Oil. 51	52	*Int. Salt 70	71
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf. 88	93	K. Solvay 80	110
*Am. Cyan. 80	85	*Mathieson Alk. 31	36
*Am. Cyan., pf. 55	60	Merck & Co., pf. 96	98
*Am. Druggists S. 13 1/2	14	Merrimac 90	93
Am. Glue 40	45	Mulford Co. 55	60
Am. Glue, pf. 65	70	Mutual Co. 180	180
*Am. Linseed 84	85	*Nat. A. & C. 64	65
*Am. Linseed, pf. 87 1/2	92	*Nat. A. & C., pf. 87	88
*Am. Malt 44	47	National Lead 81	83
Amer. Zinc 19 1/2	20	National Lead, pf. 108	110
Amer. Zinc, pf. 65	68	N. J. Zinc 276	282
Atlas Powder 155	165	Nlag. A., pf. 96	100
Atlas Powd., pf. 88	91	Parke, Davis & Co. 117	118
*Barrett Co., pf. 126	128	*Penn. Salt 75	76
*Barrett Co., pf. 109	112	Procter & Gamble 675	685
British Am. Chem. 8 1/2	9	Procter & Gam., pf. 101	101 1/2
Butterworth-Jud. 33	35	Rollin Ch. 50	60
By. Prod. Co. 107	115	Rol. Ch. pf. 80	90
Carborundum 135	135 1/2	Royal Baking Po. 135	142
Carborundum, pf. 115 1/2	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf. 90	98
Casein Co. 40	45	Semet S. 160	175
Celluloid Co. 135	145	Sherwin-Williams 520	540
Celluloid, pf. 85 1/2	86	Solv. Proc. 190	190
Corn Products, pf. 102	104	Stand. Ch. 90	115
Davison Chem. 85	87	*Tenn. C. & Chem. 11	12
Dow Chem. 180	200	Tex. Gulf, Sul. 15 1/2	15 1/2
Dow Ch., pf. 108	108	Union Carbide 74	75
Du Pont 370	380	Union Sulphur 50	50
Du Pont, deb., pf. 91	93	*Un. Drug 141 1/2	142 1/2
Du Pont, C., pf. 9	10	*Un. Drug 1st pf. 50	51
Freport, Tex., Sul. 26	27	*Un. Dyewood 50	61
Freport, Tex., Sul. pf. 91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf. 90	96
*Gen. Chem. 183	195	U. S. Gypsum 107	107
*Gen. Chem., pf. 99	101	*U. S. Indus. Alco. 106 1/2	107
Grasselli 175	180	U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 102	104
Grasselli, pf. 101	102	Va.-Car. Chem. 70	71
Hercules, Powder. 218	222	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf. 107	111
Hercules, Powd., pf. 107	110	V. Vivaudou 22 1/2	23

BONDS

Bid Asked	
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928. 98 1/2	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924. 98	99
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931 88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. Tr. 5s, 1931. 83 1/2	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923. 94 1/2	95
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924. 101	102
*Listed on New York Stock Exchange	

The By-Products Coke Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 payable Feb. 20 to stockholders of record Jan. 24.

Financial Notes

The General Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent payable March 1 on stock of record Feb. 20.

The National Lead Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 on stock of record Jan. 31.

The Freeport Texas Co. has passed its dividend in order to strengthen its cash position. The officials say the company has sulphur valued at \$4,000,000 above ground, and under contract for delivery during 1920.

Lever Bros., British soap manufacturers, will absorb the Niger Company, offering £6 10s cash for the £1 ordinary shares, whereof 1,250,000 shares have been issued. The offer thus amounts to £8,125,000 cash. The Niger Company controls immense actual and potential supplies of copra, oil seed and other raw material.

The United Dyewood Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 15. Also dividends of 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 on stock of record June 15, and Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 15, and Jan. 1 on stock of record Dec. 15.

Bonds to the amount of \$600,000 are to be issued by the United States Potash and Brick Corporation to complete its plant at Roanoke, Va. The company is said to have invested about \$500,000 for special research and a commercial plant and intends to proceed with its plans to produce annually from 6,000 to 7,000 tons of potash from feldspar. The company's properties include lime works, which are to be enlarged.

William A. Read & Co., together with the Cleveland Trust Company and Borton & Borton, announce that they have underwritten an issue of \$15,000,000 preferred 7 per cent stock of the Sherwin-Williams Company. A syndicate is being formed to make a public offering of as much of the issue as is not taken by the holders of the company's outstanding 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred shares, who will be given the opportunity to subscribe to the new preferred stock at par.

By its acquisition of the one-half interest in the Butler estate in the United States Cartridge Company, the National Lead Company comes into full control of that property. No increase in the dividend of the National Lead Company or extra disbursement is expected to be made out of the profits of the cartridge company, as the lead company's share of United States Cartridge earnings will be needed to finance the purchase of the stock. The capitalization of the United States Cartridge remains the same at \$800,000, all of which is now owned by National Lead.

NEW JERSEY ZINC CO'S PROFITS

The report of the New Jersey Zinc Company for the quarter ended on Dec. 31, 1919, shows income, after taxes, charges, etc., of \$2,790,412, against \$3,025,918 in the preceding quarter. For the year just ended the company's net income was \$8,948,095, from which was deducted \$7,000,000 for dividends and \$368,000 for employees' profit-sharing distribution, leaving a surplus for the year of \$1,580,095.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 218; Crude Drugs, Pages 218-220; Essential Oil, Page 222

WOOD ALCOHOL AGAIN ADVANCED

Java Quinine, Acetanilid, Caffeine and Antipyrine Higher—Formaldehyde and Quicksilver Easier—Crude Glycerin Lower—The Shipping Situation Shows No Improvement—Prices Generally Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetanilid, 5c lb.	Cohosh, black, 1c lb.
Alcohol, Wood, 25c gal.	Blue, 1 1/2c lb.
Antipyrine, 35c lb.	Ergot, 25c lb.
Aniseed, Star, 1c lb.	Hexamethylene, 10c lb.
Spanish, 1/2c lb.	Jaborandi Lvs. 7c lb.
Agaric, White, 51 lb.	Lycopodium, 25c lb.
Balsam Fir Canada, 5c gal.	Mustard Seed, Cal. Yel., 1c lb.
Belladonna Lvs., 5c lb.	Ponpy Seed, Ind. Blue, 1c lb.
Caffeine, 25c lb.	Quinine, Java, 10c oz.
Challies, Japan, 1c lb.	Sandalwood Chips, 5c lb.
Cascara Sagrada, 1919, 1c lb.	Silver Nitrate, 1c oz.
Declined	
Bay Rum, 5c gal.	Ginger, Japan, 1/2c lb.
Blackhaw, Bk. of tree, 5c lb.	Manna, Lg. flk., 5c lb.
Buchu, Short, 5c lb.	Small flake, 3c lb.
Celery Seed, 1 1/2c lb.	Mercury, \$8 flask
Colchicum Root, 35c lb.	Mustard Seed, Eng. Yel., 1/2c lb.
Cocculus Indicus, 2c lb.	Pepper, Sing. Black, 1/2c lb.
Formaldehyde, 3c lb.	White, Sing., 1/2c lb.
Glycerin, crudes, 1c lb.	Rhubarb Rt., H.D., 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$.55	\$.55	\$.55	\$.57
Calomel	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.84
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.30	3.30	3.35	2.50
Glycerin, C.P.	25	25	25	20
Menthol	13.75	12.75	13.75	6.00
Opium, Gum	6.75	6.75	6.75	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	1.00	.90	.95	1.10
Cantharides, Russ.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50
Ergot, Spanish	5.25	5.00	5.00	2.50
Buchu, Short	2.30	2.35	2.35	2.65
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.50	3.50	3.25	4.20
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.65	1.75	1.75	.85
Cloves, Zanzibar	.49	.49	.50	.41
*Second Hands				

Reports from both fine chemical manufacturers and botanical dealers state that business continues in good volume. Price revisions are frequent and cover a wide variety of products in the drug market. The market is generally firm, with the tendency of quotations to move upward, advances being noted in the cases of many items which are attracting particular attention at this time. The shipping situation shows little or no improvement, in fact, congestion is apparently worse now than it was a week or so ago. The trade is experiencing considerable delay and meeting with other difficulties, as a result of goods being held up in transit. The influenza epidemic is responsible for somewhat of a heavier demand than usual from some localities.

Makers have advanced acetanilid. Wood alcohol has been advanced sharply by producers. Java quinine is higher. Manufacturers have raised the price of caffeine. Antipyrine is scarce and has moved up again. Quicksilver is lower. Lycopodium has been marked higher. Formaldehyde, though still scarce, is reported easier. Ergot has advanced. Short buchu has softened slightly. Celery seed is weak. Crude glycerin has declined.

Fine Chemicals

Acid, Citric—The market has steadied down this week, and prices have hardened at about \$1.12@\$1.15 a pound. Offerings are very light, and firmness continues to be a feature of the product. The situation in Sicily is held to warrant the recent sharp movement. About 600 kegs came in here last week. American makers hold to 84c@85c a pound, without offer.

Acetanilid—Owing to the tight situation in aniline oil and the consequent scarcity of acetanilid, manufacturers have advanced their prices to a basis of 60c a pound in 200-pound barrels for the U. S. P.

Alcohol, Wood—Although outside hands have been obtaining \$2.00 a gallon for their limited offerings, producers have just now moved their quotations, which have been nominal for some time, up to \$1.80@\$1.90 for 95 per cent; \$1.88@\$1.93 for 97 per cent, and \$2.30@\$2.35 a gallon for pure methyl spirit. Little or nothing is available on the open market.

Antipyrine—On the spot, stocks are scarce, and quotations continue to move upward. Holders are asking and obtaining \$6.75 and \$7.00 a pound for their goods.

Bay Rum—This item in barrels is lower at \$3.15 per gallon.

Caffeine—Active demand has led manufacturers to strengthen their ideas as to price. Quotations for spot goods now name \$7.25 a pound. Citrated is still available at \$6.00 a pound.

Camphor—The past week has been exceptionally active in heavy buying of camphor by the drug trade. The influenza epidemic may be a factor in this movement. Prices are firm, without change. For both American and Japanese refined, \$3.30 a pound can be done for cases. Some sellers are asking \$3.35. Tablets are in brisk demand at \$3.35@\$3.40.

Creosote—For both creosote and the carbonate, a slight improvement in demand is reported, although prices are still weak at \$3.75@\$4.00 a pound for the carbonate and 85c for creosote, U. S. P.

Formaldehyde—Although there is little or no formaldehyde offered, the price is slightly easier this week. Sales have been reported at 44c@45c a pound. Producers are supplying on contract as low as 26c, and on open order for limited lots to regular customers at 35c.

Glycerin—Large offerings of crudes, both imported and domestic, have eased the prices here. Loose saponifications are now available at 16 1/4c@16 3/4c a pound, while for soap lye 14 1/2c@14 3/4c is the price. Dynamite glycerin is quoted easy at 23c@23 1/2c. C. P. is firm and holds steady at 25c in drums, as named by producers, and 24c by outside hands.

Hexamethylene—There is practically nothing to be had outside of manufacturers' hands. One or two small lots are reported to have been picked up at \$1.80@ \$1.85 a pound.

Lycopodium—Offerings at \$2.25, heard last week, have been withdrawn, and such limited quantities as are available are being held for \$2.50 a pound. Most importers are out of stock. Attempts to secure good sized lots by purchasers have met with little success.

Mercury—The rather indeterminate quicksilver market has recorded a drop in selling agents' hands to \$85.00 a flask. It is said that \$80.00 is very easy to do on a firm order. The situation is very hazy and exact market condition difficult to analyze.

Quinine—Java quinine holders strengthened their prices further during the week and are now asking \$1.00 per ounce. However, sellers were found who intimated they would shade this figure for real business in hand. Quinine was figured for a strong item if the influenza epidemic became dangerous, but a real stiffening of the price according to expectations has failed to de-

velop. Most of the strength has come from speculative purchases based on these prospects. American makers are quoting 90c in 100-ounce tins without offer and are still restricting deliveries to regular trade.

Crude Drugs

Aniseed—Star anise is again higher. Quotations for spot goods are noted at 26c@27c a pound, with practically only one holder. Spanish anise is higher on advanced cost abroad at 22c@22½c.

Agaric—The \$1.50 and \$2.50 sellers, both in New York and Philadelphia, have apparently changed their ideas as to price. The market here is now \$4.50 a pound for white agaric. This is high, but spot stocks are small and consumers are in urgent need of supplies. Importers are refusing to touch offers from abroad at a figure far below the spot market.

Belladonna Leaves—The leaves have strengthened up during the week, and sellers have moved prices higher. Any figure from 30c up to 45c represents the market. Sales have been reported at 32c, 35c, 38c and 43c.

Buchu—Short buchu is reported easier on this market. Offerings are somewhat freer from larger stocks. Sellers are naming \$2.30@2.35 a pound for bales. Sales have been reported at \$2.25 but not confirmed. Long buchu is available at \$2.40@2.45.

Cascara Sagrada—New bark is now quoted at 16c a pound, an advance which is predicted to be the beginning of new activity in cascara. Old bark (1917) is available at 18c a pound.

Celery Seed—The position of celery seed is still weak, and buyers are far from interested just now. Quotations for spot name 25½c, although this probably could be beaten. To arrive, 23c@23½c as to position, is the figure. It is understood that several buyers have expressed the intention of entering the market if it continues down to 20c, which is said to be doubtful.

Colchicum Root—Improvement in supplies of colchicum root has been responsible for a sharp drop in the price. Quotations for spot goods now stand at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 a pound.

Cocculus Indicus—There is very little doing at present, and demand is light. The price is slightly easier in one or two quarters, 26c being reported to have been done. Other holders name 28c as their price.

Cohosh Root—Both blue and black cohosh roots are firmer. For the former, 13c@15c a pound is now the range here, while the black is quoted at 10c@11c.

Ergot—Quotations in New York are practically nominal. One or two small lots are reported to have gone through at an advanced price, \$5.25 having been paid.

Jaborandi—Jaborandi leaves are higher, with sales said to have been made all the way up to 55c a pound. Some parcels have changed hands at 40c, but mostly for arrival.

Manna—Supplies of manna are considerably freer, and prices are easier as a result. For large flake, 70c a pound can now be done, while for the small, 55c can probably be beaten.

Rhubarb—Sellers are offering high-dried rhubarb at \$1.65 a pound. Others are still asking the old price—\$1.75.

The Huntington Drug Company, Huntington, W. Va., has had plans prepared for the construction of the proposed new five-story reinforced-concrete establishment, about 80x100 feet, estimated to cost \$100,000. Walter C. Price is general manager.

DRUG PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, Dec. 29.—The market is very firm, and prices of all articles are tending upward. Citric acid has advanced during the past month 150 francs, Ceylon cinnamon 300 francs, while oil of star anise has advanced from 800 to 1,200 francs in three months. Certain commodities, among them Tampico, are nominal and not quoted. Some of the less important articles are tending downward: caraway has declined 15 francs; cassoul, 10 francs; nigel, Tunis, 50 francs, and cloves, St. Marie, 125 francs; Prices per 100 kilos obtaining at this date for various crude drugs are as follows:

	Francs
Acid, Citric	1,650
Tartaric	1,200
Agar Agar	1,350
Aloes	390
Alum	110
Anise, Star	600
Anise, Spanish	375
Benzoin	425-500
Benzoin, Sumatra	1,200
Albumen, Egg	2,400
Catechu, Coarse	350
Camphor, Refined, in slabs	9,200
Cinnamon, Ceylon	1,200-1,300
Cinnamon, Chinese	500
Wax, Vegetable	375
Saffron	30,000
Senna	300
Sarsaparilla	nominal
Sarghine	140
Cochineal, Grey	nominal
Cochineal, Zacatille, Black	950
Caraway	160
Sabadilla Seed	490
Coriander	160
Cumin, Malta	nominal
Morocco	18c
Curcuma, Madras	225
Olibanum, Sorts	375
Oil of Star Anise	3,000
Potato Starch, Japanese	175
Foenugreek	55
Fennel	125
Nigel, Tunis	290
Grains of Paradise	490
Pimenta, Jamaica	300
Mombassa	390
Annatto	330
Euphorbium	120
Nutgalls	450
Cassoul	210
Gambier	225
Ginger Root, White	375
Cloves, Zanzibar	nominal
St. Marie	1,000
Mustard Seed	400
Persian Berries (Graines Jaunes)	200
Indigo, Columbie	2,000
Manna, Tears	1,100
Broken	1,000
Nutmegs, No. 1	950
Opium, soft cakes, 8 to 9% morphine	8,500
Resin, Bayonne, Pale Yellow	290
White	275
Stikiaque	850
Tampico	nominal

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 276

MESSINA ESSENCES IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Lemon and Orange Oils Higher—Only Small Lots of Bois de Rose Obtainable—Oil of Cedar Wood Firmer—Oil of Nutmeg and Artificial Sassafras Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Bergamot, 25c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Bois de Rose, 51 lb.	Oil Orange, bitter, 25c lb.
Oil Camphor, Jap., 1c lb.	Sweet, W. I., 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 2c lb.	Oil Pennyroyal, 20c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.	Heliotropin, 15c lb.
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.	Musk Xylene, 5c lb.
	Terpineol, Imp., 10c lb.
Declined	
Oil Juniper Berries, 25c lb.	Oil Sassafras, Artif., 5c lb.
Oil Nutmeg, 5c lb.	Oil Thyme, White, 25c lb.
Oil Peppermint, Jap., 25c lb.	Oil Vetivert, 50c lb.
Oil Rose, Bulgarian, 51 oz.	Benzyl Acetate, 25c lb.
Cinnamic Alcohol, 5c lb.	Coumarin, 25c lb.
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 51 lb.	Rhodinol, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.50	\$5.25	\$4.75	\$7.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.72	.70	.65	.51
Oil Cloves	3.70	3.70	3.90	2.00
Oil Lavender Flowers	10.75	10.75	10.75	6.50
Oil Lemon	1.90	1.85	1.50	1.70
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.25	5.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.75	10.75	10.50	13.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.80	.85	.85	.50
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.60
Coumarin	8.00	8.25	8.25	18.00
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	1.00
Vanillin	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85
Thymol	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.50
Menthol	12.75	13.75	13.50	6.00

No unusual developments have been noted among the essential oils during the week. The same widespread strength, with prices firmly maintained, continues to characterize the group. The Messina essences are still of active interest, with prices stiff at the recent advance. Lemon is slightly higher, as are the oils of orange. Oil of citronella is firmer, with supplies dwindling. Vetivert is moving downward. Lemongrass is scarce and higher. Oil nutmeg is easier. Japanese mint oil shows a tendency to drop. Lower prices are noted for oil of rose. Very small lots of bois de rose are obtainable at advanced prices. Oil of cedar wood is firmer. A higher price is noted for oil of lemongrass. Artificial sassafras is slightly easier. Cinnamic aldehyde tends lower, as do coumarin and rhodinol. Musk xylene is practically off the market here. Heliotropin and imported terpineol are firmer.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—With prices firm and unchanged, the situation in almond oils shows no variation from last week. Bitter oil, U. S. P., is quoted at \$10.00 a pound, while the best quotation noted for standard brands of the free from prussic acid grade is \$10.25. As to seller, benzaldehyde ranges from \$1.25 up to \$2.00 a pound. Peach kernel oil is very firm at 50c a pound, while pressed oil of almond can be had at 90c@\$1.00 a pound, according to brand.

Oil Anise—Demand is good, with stocks changing hands at any price from \$1.50 a pound up to \$1.65, according to seller and brand. Leading essential oil houses are asking \$1.55 and \$1.60 a pound for their goods. Brokers offer to obtain goods at \$1.50. Jobbing lots are bringing up to \$2.00. An importation of 280 cases at this port last week may affect the price in the near future.

Oil Bay—The oil continues in a rather soft position, with demand limited, although stocks are not large here. Goods are obtainable at \$4.50 a pound, and a firm offer at a figure lower than this would be very likely to secure a supply.

Oil Bergamot—Although the other Messina essences are firmer in the Sicilian market, if anything, bergamot is reported to have weakened. The market here, however, continues in a very strong position, with prices firmly maintained and in some quarters showing at an advance. The opinion was expressed that bergamot has been carried along by the strength of lemon and orange. Inside on the spot seems to be \$5.50 a pound for coppers. Up to \$6.00 is being demanded by some holders. There is not a great deal offering, most sellers holding off to await developments. About 65 cases arrived from Messina last week.

Oil Bois de Rose—There is practically nothing to be had except in a very small way. One seller is still allotting small parcels to the regular trade at \$10.50 a pound. Other little lots are reported to have been bought at figures ranging from \$11.00 all the way up to \$14.00 a pound.

Oil Camphor—Although 28c and 29c may possibly be done in some quarters still for Japanese oil of camphor, several sellers have advanced the price to 29c, 30c and even up to 32c a pound for white oil.

Oil Caraway—Rectified oil is in a soft position, with little demand. Quotations name \$4.50 a pound, which probably could be beaten on firm business.

Oil Cassia—No change in the price of oil of cassia is noted. A good routine demand is reported. For the technical oil, according to seller, prices vary from \$2.25 a pound for the 75-80 per cent technical up to \$2.35 and \$2.40. Lead-free oil is quoted at \$2.40@\$2.50 a pound. For the U. S. P. redistilled product, any figure from \$2.75 a pound up to \$3.00 is named.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Business was reported as having gone through last week as low as \$2.00 a pound. However, the best figure which is heard today is \$2.10 a pound. Other quotations name \$2.25 and even as high as \$2.50 a pound in some cases. A good routine demand is noted.

Oil Cedar Wood—Demand continues active for the oil of the wood, and some sales are reported to have gone through as high as 40c a pound. One holder quotes 43c@45c a pound for their goods. However, stocks are said to be still available in one or two quarters at 35c. Supplies continue exceptionally scarce.

Oil Citronella—Demand for the Ceylon oil is very heavy at this time, and large lots are passing into consuming channels. Prices are somewhat higher in most quarters. For drums, 70c a pound can still be done in one case at least. However, most sellers are asking 72½c, some 75c and as high as 78c a pound. The tendency is decidedly upward, as far as prices are concerned. Java oil is quoted at \$1.00 a pound without change.

Oil Cloves—There have been no developments in clove oil this week. Prices are unchanged. Sales are reported at \$3.60 a pound. Most dealers are asking \$3.75 for their goods. The recent heavy importations of the spice seem to be making their way into consum-

ers' hands in good-sized lots. Last week, arrivals here totaled 400 bales.

Oil Coriander—The price on the spot seems to have been agreed upon at \$50.00 a pound for the U. S. P.

Oil Eucalyptus—The recent arrivals from Sydney are being taken up rapidly. Last week's inside figure of 85c a pound has evidently been withdrawn, for the best quotation heard at the present time is 90c. For a large lot on a firm offer, 85c might still be done. The position of the oil here is notably easier, with relief from the acute shortage.

Oil Juniper Berries—For rectified oil of juniper berries, \$6.00 a pound is the price at which most business is passing here. The item is in a rather soft position, with demand reported to be very light at this time. An importation of two cases was noted last week.

Oil Lavender Flowers—For the U. S. P. oil, \$11.00 a pound appears to be the most generally quoted figure. One house still names \$10.50 a pound for their goods. As high as \$11.50 and \$12.00 are named by some sellers. Last week, 51 cases came in from Malaga. Spike oil continues to be in very small supply, with the price firmly maintained at \$2.25@2.50 a pound.

Oil Lemon—The best inside figure for U. S. P. oil in this market now is apparently \$1.90 a pound. Up to \$2.00 and for some brands \$2.25 is reported to be the price. Following the recent advance in price which was reported from Messina, speculative interests have entered the market here, and buying continues heavy. The primary market retains all of its strength, and prices are held firmly by producers.

Oil Lemongrass—Although a large shipment came in here a week or so ago, the price has actually shown an advance during the last few days. The best inside figure on the spot now seems to be \$3.15 a pound, while up to \$3.25 is being asked.

Oil Nutmeg—Demand is small, and the price of nutmeg oil is reported to have declined. Down as low as \$1.45 a pound is heard for the U. S. P., while some dealers are asking as high as \$1.60.

Oil Orange—In spite of the \$7.00 quotation, c. i. f. New York, heard out of Sicily for oil of orange, the market here is still generally below this figure. One or two brands are quoted at \$7.00 a pound here. Most others name \$6.65 and \$6.50 a pound for their goods. Offerings, however, are not heavy, as most sellers prefer to watch the market for further developments. Both West Indian sweet oil and the bitter oil have been moved to higher levels by different sellers. For the bitter, the price ranges anywhere from \$5.00 up to \$6.00 a pound, with many quotations nominal. Sweet West Indian is named at \$5.25 a pound inside, with holders in some instances naming \$5.50.

Oil Pennyroyal—Both the imported and the domestic pennyroyal oils are higher at \$2.00@2.10 and \$2.10 @2.25 a pound respectively.

Oil Peppermint—With buying at a standstill and prices unchanged, the American peppermint oil market here is dead. For natural oil, producers name \$8.50 a pound, while second hands quote \$8.25. The U. S. P. is \$9.00 from producers and \$8.75 a pound outside. An odd lot of U. S. P. oil, which has been on the market for several months, has failed to find takers at \$8.25. Japanese mint oil is lower on accumulated supplies here and lack of demand. The price is now \$3.00@3.25.

Oil Rose—Bulgarian oil of rose is easier, with increased offerings at \$12.00 and under. Up to \$15.00 is being asked. Some French oil is to be had at \$15.50@16.00 per ounce.

Oil Sandalwood—West Indian sandalwood oil is now available at \$6.00@6.25 a pound. The E. I. oil is unchanged, at \$10.75@11.00 a pound.

Oil Sassafras—The artificial oil is apparently in slightly better supply, for sales are going through at 75c a pound here. Up to 80c and 85c is being asked.

Oil Vetiver—Larger offerings continue to bring the price down. Quotations on the spot now name \$12.00@12.50 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Acetate—A lower price for domestic benzyl acetate is noted in one quarter, the quotation naming \$1.75@2.00 a pound. Imported free from chlorine is to be had here at \$3.75@4.00.

Benzyl Benzoate—The imported product is now available at \$6.50 a pound. Domestic is quoted at \$4.25.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—This item is easier on the spot, with quotations naming \$5.50@6.00 a pound. Cinnamic alcohol is lower at \$36.00@40.00.

Coumarin—On the spot, \$8.00 a pound is the most generally quoted figure. One seller is willing to do \$7.75. For contract and futures delivery, beginning the latter part of this month, \$6.50 is named. A recent price list from Hamburg offers coumarin, c. i. f. New York, at about \$3.28@3.40 a pound.

Heliotropin—A firmer market, with prices slightly higher, is noted for heliotropin. Quotations now name \$4.50@5.00 a pound.

Menthol—No change in price or market conditions is noted. Sellers maintain prices firmly at \$13.75@14.00 a pound for spot goods. Little buying is being done.

Musk Xylene—This item is practically nominal here, no stocks being available. Some is en route to this market, it is reported. Prices are given at \$14.00@16.00 a pound without offer.

Terpineol—The imported is in small supply and slightly firmer at \$2.00 a pound. For domestic, \$1.50 is the price unchanged.

PRICES OF ESSENTIAL OILS AT MARSEILLES

The following prices per kilo were quoted on essential oils at Marseilles in December:

	Francs
Aniseed, Tonquin,	32
Chinese	32
Bois de Rose Femelle	135
Cananga	90-100
Cinnamon, Chinese	35-40
Citronella, Ceylon	11
Java	13-14
Eucalyptus	11-12
Geranium, Bourbon	110
Cloves	90-100
Palmarosa (sol. 65%)	67-70
Patchouly	280
Petitgrain	75
Sandalwood	200-210
Verbena, Pure, 75%	65
Vetiver, Bourbon	120
Ylang Ylang, 1st quality	150-180
2d quality	120-150

The manufacturers of perfume in Italy consume annually about 1,850 tons of orange blossoms, 1,000 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets and 15 tons of jonquils.

The Market and Fulton Bank Building, 81 Fulton street, New York, in which the Chemical Foundation, Inc., has offices, has been sold to Max Marx.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 230; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 231

STRONG DEMAND FOR HEAVY CHEMICALS

British Unable to Fill Their Requirements in United States—Demand for Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Far Greater Than Available Supplies—Bichromate of Soda Advancing

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetic Acid, Glacial, 2c lb.	Bleaching Powder, 25c per cwt.
Arsenic, 1/4c lb.	Lithopone, 1/4c lb.
Declined	
Formaldehyde, 5c lb.	Potassium Prussiate, red, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.23 1/4	\$1.12	\$1.12 1/4	\$1.19 1/4
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder.....100 lbs.	3.50	3.66	2.50	2.75
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.50
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.30	.28	.24
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.14	.14	.13 1/4	.27
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.25	4.20	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate.....30	.27	.26	.26	.45

Caustic soda is in heavy demand for export, and British and European buyers are in the market for large quantities, but are unable to fill their requirements. Inquiries were made at the headquarters of the United States Alkali Export Association, but no contracts were made for quantity lots because the material is not available. Manufacturers are sold ahead. Soda ash is also unobtainable in the tonnage wanted abroad. Bichromate of soda, while quoted in open market at 21c @22c, is held by a leading manufacturer at 25c cents, and even this price is not likely to be available for any length of time. The recent weakness, which reduced the price to around 17 cents, was followed by a sharp advance which is holding firm.

Prices on acids remain firm. Bleaching powder is scarce and firm. Arsenic for spot delivery has advanced slightly. Domestic lots of potassium chlorate remain firm. None was received from Japan, but shipments are being made to Japan by one of the largest manufacturers of chlorate. Potassium bichromate is in good demand. The alums are in demand for export. Nitrate of soda is still quoted at \$3.65 per hundred pounds by a leading importer, in spite of advances by a few houses to \$4.40 per hundred.

Heavy chemical prices are firm, taking the market as a whole, and the question is no longer one of seeking buyers but knowing what the consumer is willing to pay. In the case of bichromate of soda, many dealers who bought at a low price are quoting below manufacturers, but when these odd lots are sold it is probable that consumers will be obliged to pay the manufacturers' price.

Acid, Acetic—The glacial ranges in price from 11c per pound, packed in barrels, to 12 3/4c, in carboys. There is a steady demand, with supplies adequate to meet requirements.

Acid, Muratic—There is a good movement of muriatic at \$1.50 for the 18-degree grade in carboys; \$1.65 @ \$1.75 for the 20-degree, and \$2.00 for the 22-degree, per hundred.

Acid, Nitric—In common with other acids, nitric is in steady request, with prices unchanged at 5c @ 5 1/4c for the 36-degree; 6 1/4c @ 6 3/4c for the 38-degree; 6 3/4c @ 7c for the 40-degree, and 7 1/4c @ 7 3/4c for the 42-degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—Prices of this acid are firm, and the demand from the industries continues heavy. The 60-degree is selling at \$16.00 @ \$18.00 per ton in tank car lots, f. o. b. works. Shipments for export in 55-gallon drums are quoted at \$52.00 @ \$54.00, f. a. s., drums included. The 66-degree acid is offered at \$22.00 @ \$23.00. Oleum for spot delivery is quoted at \$25.00 @ \$27.00 per ton.

Alums—Lump ammonia, the ground and the powdered range from 4c @ 4 1/4c per pound. Ammonia chrome alum is 15 1/2c. The potash chrome is quoted at 18c.

Ammonia Aqua—Spot material is not offered on the open market, and contract requirements are so persistent that it may be some weeks or months before any of this product will be released for immediate delivery. Only nominal prices are quoted. The 26-degree is held at 8c @ 9c in car lots.

Ammonium Sulphate—Very little material is offered on spot. The domestic in double bags is quoted at \$7.00 @ \$7.10 per 100 pounds. Large consumers find it difficult to renew contracts for large amounts and are obliged to accept small quantities to fill immediate requirements, owing to the scarcity following the coal strike.

Arsenic—Quotations are 11 1/2c @ 12c per pound for spot white material, which is an advance of 1/2c. There is heavy buying for April-May delivery at 10 1/2c per pound in carload lots. The contract price is 10 1/2c for future delivery.

Bleaching Powder—The export demand for bleach is heavy, and while \$3.50 per hundred pounds is still quoted, a few dealers have advanced prices to \$3.75 @ \$3.85. About \$3.00 is named for domestic consumption. The market is strong, and stocks are scarce for spot delivery.

Copper Sulphate—The price is still \$8.25 per hundred, but the demand is slowly falling off, so far as large consumers are concerned. An easier situation and a tendency to shade prices was reported.

Formaldehyde—Prices are easier, following the sudden advance, owing to the wood alcohol situation. There is less demand for export. For immediate delivery some dealers are asking 44c, although transactions were reported at 40c, a drop of 15c from the top figures reached.

Paris Green—Manufacturers announce a new schedule for the basic price of Paris green. Quotations are 35c @ 36c per pound.

Potassium Bichromate—This material is firm at 30c @ 31c per pound. A few firms are quoting 32c for spot goods.

Potassium Chlorate—The domestic material is quoted at 15c per pound. No Japanese material was offered on the open market, and it is reported that American manufacturers are shipping potassium chlorate to Japan.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow prussiate of potash is selling freely at 35c per pound. There is an active demand for the red prussiate at 90c.

Soda Ash—The U. S. Alkali Export Association is quoting soda ash at \$2.00 in barrels or double bags. The report that British interests were obtaining supplies for European use is denied, manufacturers being sold ahead. February shipments are quoted at \$2.35 per hundred.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices are firm around 21c@22c per pound in the open market, and manufacturers are asking as high as 25c per pound. The demand is heavy, and some makers are unable to promise early deliveries.

Soda, Caustic—The export price fixed by the U. S. Alkali Export Association is \$4.25 per hundred pounds. Requests for large tonnage, variously rumored at 5,000 to 20,000 tons for British account to be shipped to Europe, cannot be filled. One large manufacturer is quoting \$4.40 per hundred. All manufacturers are refusing business, and there are few transactions at the minimum price.

Sodium Nitrate—The recent price of \$3.65 per hundred pounds is still quoted by a leading importer, but the majority of dealers are naming \$4.40 per hundred. The advance followed the report from Santiago that the Chilean Nitrate Association had named 13s 6d as the price, under a new agreement between the operating companies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT VERA CRUZ

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Jan. 17.—The steamship Oranian from England arrived with 6,602 packages of freight, including 550 sacks of soda ash, 649 bbls. salicylate of soda, 50 bbls. paint, 100 bbls. linseed oil, 250 drums chloride of lime, 325 cases of whiskey, 85 cases ginger (German), 10 bbls. carbonate of soda.

Large quantities of soda ash and salicylate of soda are brought to this country on almost all the British ships that come here. United States manufacturers could have this trade if they could compete with the British prices and the freight rates from England.

The steamer Hudson arrived from France on Jan. 13, with 200 tons of cargo consisting chiefly of 207 cases of drugs, 32 cases of perfume, 57 bbls. of dry colors, 20 cases of cyanide of soda.

From Jan. 1 to Jan. 17 only 530 kilos of sarsaparilla root, 1,003 kilos of jalap root and 150 kilos of vanilla have been exported from Vera Cruz.

ALSATIAN POTASH ARRIVES AT BALTIMORE

European potash is reaching Baltimore in increasing volume, although the prevailing belief in the trade is that a long time will elapse before the arrivals will suffice to take care of the requirements to the extent realized prior to the war. Within the last week two vessels have come in with Alsatian potash, one of them being the Persier, with 1,600 tons of kainit from Antwerp, and the other the Jaboatao, a Brazilian vessel sailing under the French flag, with 5,000 tons, equally divided between kainit and manure salt, from Rotterdam. The Jaboatao is a former German ship, which was among those seized by the Brazilian Government when the latter declared war on Germany.

CHILEAN NITRATE OUTPUT IN NOVEMBER

A decrease of almost 50 per cent occurred in the production of nitrate in Chile during November, 1919, as compared with the corresponding month of 1918, 5,212,752 quintals (quintal is equivalent to 101.4 pounds) being produced during November, 1918, and 2,714,461 quintals during November, 1919. The exports showed even a greater decrease. There were 2,085,739 quintals of nitrate exported during November, 1919, as compared with 5,009,261 quintals during the corresponding month of 1918. On Nov. 30, 1919, 1,361,900 quintals of nitrate were being loaded along the coast.

BUTTERWORTH-JUDSON CHANGES

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York, announces the following appointments: Fred E. Signer, general sales manager, in charge of sales and the traffic department; E. A. MacKinnon, assistant sales manager, dyes and intermediates; J. D. Lowery, heavy chemicals and pigments; George E. Green, traffic manager.

W. A. Bradford, president, also announces the resignation of W. H. Clark, who is now with the Sugar Products Co., 16 Exchange Place, New York.

LEASES ANILINE PLANT AT KINGSPORT

The Butterworth-Judson Corporation has leased the aniline oil plant at the works of the Federal Dyestuffs and Chemical Co., Kingsport, Tenn. The plant was purchased at receivers' sale, when the Federal company went into bankruptcy, by the Union Dye and Chemical Co., which operated the works during the war under Government contracts. The Union Dye and Chemical Co. recently suspended operations, and it was reported that the company had been absorbed by American Aniline Products, Inc., 80 Fifth avenue. The offices of the Union Dye and Chemical Co. are now on the same floor as the American Aniline Products, Inc.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA WEAK IN KOBE

Japanese speculators late last week released considerable sulphate of ammonia in Kobe, according to cable advices, and the market broke sharply 50c to 70c a hundredweight. The opening of this week, so a factor in close touch with the Japanese market says, has been quiet, but very weak, as large stocks have accumulated, and a sharp break is in prospect.

Japan, as is well known, has for some time been a heavy buyer of sulphate of ammonia, and the price advance from \$4.00 to \$7.50 has been largely due to her activities in the New York market.

Michael P. Murphy, assignee of T. G. Cooper & Co., Philadelphia, recovered a verdict for \$4,750 in a suit in the Supreme Court, New York, before Judge Giegerich and a jury, over a contract with the Pride of the Kitchen Co. for the sale of caustic soda. Larkin and Perry, attorneys for the plaintiff, and Alfred C. Stickney, counsel, alleged that the defendant failed to furnish cars as agreed and that the plaintiff lost \$93,600. Collier and Collier, attorneys for the defendant, claimed that the war embargo prevented the Pride of the Kitchen Co. from carrying out the contract.

London quotes tin at £288 5s for standard spot and £383 10s for futures, which represents a decline for the week of £4 for spot and £4 5s for futures. Spot Straits during the same period went off £2 15s for spot, but advanced £6 for Eastern shipment. The local market has been steadily declining, without much reference to the London position, as holders here are rather weak and were anxious to realize profits on a considerable supply. There were sellers at 60½c for spot and 61½c for futures. The price compared with a week ago represents a decline in seven days of 3c per pound for spot and 2½c for futures.

Through the efforts of the industrial department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce the San Francisco Metropolitan District has been extended to nearly six times its former size and is now one of the largest metropolitan areas in the United States, with a population estimated at 1,250,000. The new district includes within its confines many chemical plants located on the eastern shores of San Francisco Bay and will enable this city to secure credit for much output that was formerly denied it.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 228-230

MARKET BARE OF SPOT SUPPLIES

Crudes and Intermediates Practically Impossible to Secure—Finished Coal-tar Dyes Scarce, but Buyers Are Calling Only for Hand-to-Mouth Supplies—Natural Dyestuffs in Demand in Excess of Spot Stocks

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Divi Divi, \$3 ton
R Salt, 5c lb.

Advanced
Naphthalene, ball & flake, ½ lb.
Declined
Egg Albumen, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P. gal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.28	\$.24
*Naphthalene, flake lb.	.07½	.07	.06	.09
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.14
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure gal.	.28	.28	.26	1.50
*Aniline Oil lb.	.34	.34	.30	.28
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.35	.35	.50	.65
Paranitraniline lb.	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.70
o-Toluidine lb.	.28	.28	.25	1.00
*Nominal				

With the exception of odd lots which are not easy to locate the New York market is bare of coal-tar crudes and intermediates, and quotations are almost as meaningless as they were during the famine days of 1916-17. Naturally, the ideas of holders of spot materials are very bullish, and only the fact that consumers have become reconciled to the situation and are perforce content to contract for goods forward—well forward in most instances—has prevented some sensational advances in prices. The opening of the new week has seen this disposition to wait better developed, and quotations that are purely nominal fail to arouse attention.

The shortage in coal-tar chemicals begins with the crudes. Benzol is only to be found after a search and can be bought only upon the holder's terms. Toluol and naphthalene flake are quoted nominal. The lack of crudes is a determining factor now in the constantly growing scarcity of the intermediates. Many of the finished dyes, too, are out of stock, but dye buyers helped themselves materially by keeping out of the market except to fill pressing, immediate needs. Their patience is encouraged by the developments in Washington and abroad. Until the dye tariff bill is settled, buyers are determined to hold off in view of the conflicting stories about the stocks of German dyes and the rumors about supplies now in transit. The action of the Senate Finance Committee, which received the report of the subcommittee on the Longworth bill Wednesday, will largely determine the course of buyers of dyes. The firm ideas of dye stockholders in New York is indicative of their belief that the Senate will approve of the amended bill, with the result that buyers will come forward with their orders.

Logwood and fustic continue to be in very active demand. The export orders for the natural dyes continue to fall away, but domestic consumers are becoming more and more insistent, with the natural result that prices are firmer and higher.

Intermediates

Acid, H—The price remains very firm at \$1.67, and spot goods are continually more difficult to find. De-

liveries cannot be had from producers before March, except on contracts already written.

Acid, Naphthionic—Holders are quoting 70c more and more firmly, but 65c can still be done in certain quarters. Spot supplies are scarce, and production is being held up by the shortage of manufacturing stocks.

Acid, Phthalic—During the week the control of a single producer has been extended, and although there is an easier demand, still the position of the acid remains very firm at unchanged price. The anhydride has firmed up over the week end, and there is little prospect of a lower figure than 55c@60c.

Acid, Picric—Demand has become brisker the first of the week, and the wide range in quotations is narrowing. Important factors still quote 25c, but second hands, on increasing scarcity of spot goods, are asking more.

Alpha-naphthylamine—The market is very short of this intermediate, and quotations are nominal save in the case of odd lots, which are fast disappearing from the open market. Deliveries before May are not commonly reported, and contracts beginning with July at 35c are being written.

Aniline Oil—The price for spot—34c—is practically nominal, and deliveries for next month are quoted at this figure, with little prospect of any immediate relief. A shipment for export to Japan sold 34c, f. o. b. New Jersey works, this week.

Aniline Salt—Second hands are in control of the small stocks on hand, and their ideas of price vary from 45c to 50c. Producers are quoting 42c for May-June delivery, and the future output is being taken up eagerly.

Beta-naphthylamine—Continued strong demand has about cleared the market of spot supplies of the technical grade, and the price has been advanced to \$1.25@ \$1.45. The resublimed is also getting scarce, but the old price of \$1.75, despite reports to the contrary, can still be done.

Benzidine—Spot and prompt are about off the market, and the base is not available before April-May, while the sulphate, though easier, is being sold on the March-April basis.

Dimethylaniline—Quotations are purely nominal, and producers will not promise delivery before June-July.

Meta-nitraniline—Little business, save on contract, is passing, despite some buyers for export who attempted to secure supplies during the week at prices materially above the nominal quotation of \$1.00.

Nitrobenzol—Demand continues to increase, but producers are still filling carload orders, f. o. b. works, at 13½c@14½c per pound; holders of spot, in smaller lots, ask a premium of 2c a pound.

Para-nitraniline—The recent brisk demand has continued, and spot prices are nominal, while the week end evidently gave makers a chance to check up on futures, and they have advanced their contract price to \$1.30 for April delivery. It is expected that the market during the coming months will hardly drop below that high level.

Para-toluidine—The price of \$1.75 is available on contract, but \$2.00 prevails for spot or prompt shipment

lots. The trade is lively, and demand is more keen than recently.

Tolidin—The market is very steady and very firm. Producers are said to be well sold up in advance, quoting \$1.70 for April-May. Spot stocks are being sold at figures above this, which vary according to the ideas of individual holders.

Coal-tar Crudes

Acid, Cresylic—The inside figure of the quotation—85c@1.00—is increasingly difficult to do, and one large factor has been quoting the even-dollar price firmly.

Benzol—Available supplies to meet the pressing demands of actual consumers have brought prices down to 28c@30c for the C. P., with the biggest producers continuing to quote 27c on contract for the pure and 25c for the 90 per cent. Sales are principally confined to producer-consumer, and dealers and exporters are not figuring in the market today, although they are very active and promise customers shipments by next Monday.

Naphthalene—The flake is off the market, but the balls are available in reasonable quantities at 8½c@9½c.

Phenol—The principal business passing is for export at figures up to 19c.

Toluol—The market is quiet for spot goods in New York, and producers are accepting orders for prompt shipment at 28c a gallon in carloads, f. o. b. their works. The situation is much steadier than it has been since the first of the year.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—A fair-sized sale of Chinese blood at \$1.35 was reported last week, but Monday found the figure of \$1.40 still being generally quoted by holders. Domestic blood, which has been in sharp demand for export, is firm at 55c@60c.

Fustic—There is a difference of opinion in the trade as to the future position of fustic, important factors claiming on one side that the market is firm and will go higher, while on the other, plentiful supplies are said to be making for lower prices. Buyers are, as a natural result, awaiting developments.

Cutch—The scarcity continues, and although prices have not changed, advances are expected in some quarters.

Divi Divi—The market is very tight, as stocks are scarce, and prices are firming up on the basis of \$76.00@\$80.00 a ton.

Hematin—Crystals are scarce, and the price is very firm at 25c@27c.

Logwood—The acute scarcity of spot promises to be relieved shortly, for there are good shipments afloat that ought to reach port before next Monday. It is said that these supplies are really sufficient to give importers a little surplus; but the present prices are not expected to lower because of accumulated orders.

DANGERS IN THE DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

Dr. L. C. Cone, of the National Aniline and Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., says the greatest hazard of the dyestuff industry is the explosion risk. Manufacturers are prone to forget, he adds, that dyes are organic compounds, some of them closely related to explosives. He cites explosions of dyes and intermediates, explosions of pressure kettles and explosions of vapors mixed with air. Dr. Cone discussed also the dangers in handling aniline, nitrobenzol, dinitrobenzol, dinitrotoluol, acid burns, alkali burns, fume poisoning and eye accidents, in a paper read before the National Safety Congress.

Dyestuff Notes

The recent fire at the Anderson Lumber Co's yards, Passaic, N. J., endangered the plant of the Newport Chemical Works.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the National Aniline Chemical Co. will be held after the annual meeting on Feb. 16 to vote on reducing the directors from 16 to 12.

The New York Overseas Co., Inc., is suing the Wright Chemical Corporation for \$12,142, damages over a delivery of dinitrophenol, which, it is alleged, was not merchantable.

Unfair methods of competition are charged by the Federal Trade Commission against the United Color and Chemical Co., Andreykovics and Dunk, Inc., F. Bredt & Co. and the New York Color and Chemical Co.

The tanker Imlay arrived recently at Astoria, Ore., with the first cargo of creosote from a foreign port to the Northwest since 1914. The Imlay sailed from Amsterdam with a cargo of about 3,000,000 gallons of German creosote.

The Savannah Creosoting Company, Savannah, Ga., recently organized, is arranging plans for the immediate establishment of a new creosoting plant at Port Wentworth, Ga., estimated to cost about \$200,000. F. S. Bishop is manager.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., counsel for the American Dyes Institute, has submitted to the Senate Finance Committee suggestions to prevent excessive imports of dyes by any one interest, a preamble for the bill and a definition of "reasonable terms" for colors.

The Birmingham Coke and By-Products Co., near Boyles, Ala., is expected to produce in February. The plant employs 250 men and cost \$2,500,000. Two hundred acres of the company's site have been divided up for the location of plants using the company's by-products.

The Consumers Dyewood Products Corporation, Mobile, Ala., is installing a new unit in its plant at Choc-taw Point, which will enable the company to handle 2,000 tons of dyewood each month. The capacity at present is 1,000 tons. There are twenty-four leach vats of about 600,000 gallons capacity. The output of finished dye in crystal form will be 350,000 pounds monthly.

SENTENCED FOR CARGO THEFT

Lawrence A. MacBride, convicted by a jury in the United States District Court at San Francisco, on a charge of having sold goods left in his care, has been sentenced by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkin to serve two and a half years at McNeil Island. A motion for a new trial was denied. MacBride, who is thirty years of age, was formerly manager of the American-Asiatic Company, a forwarding concern. The Government charged that in 1917 the Baldwin Shipping Company of San Francisco accepted a cargo of phenol consigned to Kobe, Japan, and placed it in the hands of the American-Asiatic Company. It was billed to go to the Orient on the steamship Arabian, but subsequently became a part of an overflow cargo and was placed in storage. When it failed to reach the Orient an investigation was begun and it was found that the chemical had been sold to the Weisbaum Company for approximately \$10,000.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 226 and 228

OILS AFFECTED BY EXCHANGE RATES

Traffic Congestion Delays Shipments by Rail and Water—Prices Holding Firm in Spite of Lack of Demand—Business in Animal Oils Slightly Improved

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Red Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	Peanut Oil, Oriental Crude,
Stearic Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	Coast, Tanks, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
	China Wood Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
Declined	
Cottonseed Oil, P.S.Y., spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	Soya Bean Oil, N. Y. bbls., $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
	Coast, Tanks, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	.07	.12
Lard, No. 1	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.60
Menhaden, South, crd.	.95	.95	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.15
Red Oil, Crude	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17	.17	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stearic Acid, I. P.	.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	.31	.30	.21
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.19	.19	.19	.15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed cars, bbls.	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.45
Olive, denatured	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50
Peanut, refined	.28	.28	.28	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	.18	.14
*F. O. B. Mills				

The oil markets have been dull during the week. Buying, particularly in the case of the vegetable oils, has stagnated, and little or no goods are moving. The weak position of European exchange is held responsible for practically a cessation of foreign business in this market. Such shipments as are being made are meeting with delays and other difficulties, owing to the traffic congestion reported from all parts of the country on both rail and water carriers.

Prices as a whole are reported to be holding fairly firm, in spite of the lack of demand. Linseed oil is quiet, with price basis unchanged. China wood oil is slightly firmer. Soya bean, both on the Coast and here, is in a soft position. Coconut oil is very dull, with demand absent. Peanut is firm, but with little actual business. Animal oils show an improved business, with stearic acid and red oil leading. The fish oil market is becoming more active.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Crushers maintain their prices firmly at the levels which have been ruling for some time, in spite of the fact that buying has slowed down materially and linseed oil has taken on a rather dull aspect. For January-March delivery in barrels, the car lot quotation is still \$1.77 per gallon. April is \$1.72, and May-September holds without change at \$1.62. The shipping situation has become serious in regard to both the matter of transferring seed as well as the shipment of oil. Tank and barrel cars are almost impossible to obtain. Duluth cash seed is named at about \$5.30, while Argentine is quoted in Buenos Aires at \$2.65.

Cottonseed Oil—Business in cottonseed oil during the past week has been confined principally to speculative activity. A fair amount of trading in futures was reported. Late last week saw somewhat of a renewal of activity, with a slight recovery in values among crude positions. Refined oil showed a loss over the week aggregating 75 points. Quotations for spot oils were named as follows: crude, \$19.25@19.75 and for the refined, \$21.25@21.75.

Coconut Oil—The outlook for coconut oil is not altogether encouraging in view of the present foreign exchange situation and absence from the market of American consuming interests. The high price of the oil here is believed by some to be an inducement for English and other crushers to quote New York in dollars and undersell the market here. Offerings from abroad, which are materially out of line with quotations here, are reported to have been received by domestic consumers. The present upset exchange rates make this a possibility. For Ceylon type domestic oil in barrels on the spot, 19c is the price, while tanks are quoted at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Corn Oil—There has been somewhat of an easier tone in corn oil this week. However, prices show little or no change from recent levels. Crude oil in barrels on the spot is named at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while tanks—spot or near-by—are quoted at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Refined oil is in slightly better demand at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Peanut Oil—Demand for peanut oil is quiet and the market dull. Prices are firm, maintaining their position on the smallness of available stocks. For crude domestic crushed oil, 24c is merely a nominal figure, with little actual stocks available. Oriental oil is quoted at 24c for spot tanks, f. o. b. Coast, and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for near-by shipment. Refined in crushers' hands is 28c@28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, with resellers offering under this figure.

Soya Bean Oil—Slightly lower figures were noted on the Coast for tanks of bean oil. However, there is a more optimistic spirit among sellers, who expect business to revive shortly. Some domestic consumers were in the market this week for edible bean oil. For tanks on the Pacific Coast, 17c@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c is quoted for February delivery. Spot crude oil in New York in barrels can be had for 18c@18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound, while edible on the same basis is quoted at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@22c.

Animal Oils

Degras Oil—Buying is better, with prices holding steady without change at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for American type degras. The English is named at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9c a pound.

Lard Oil—On the strength of lard last week, the position of lard oil is a trifle firmer. Prices are steady but show no change. Prime grade is named at \$2.00 per gallon; off-prime at \$1.85; extra No. 1 at \$1.60; No. 1 at \$1.53, and No. 2 at \$1.48.

Red Oil—There is a good absorption of red oils by consuming interests, and prices show a tendency to strengthen. Demand is active for both crude oleic and the saponified at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and up to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Stearic Acid—Producers are behind in their deliveries of stearic acid. There is an active demand, and prices show a firmer tendency. For spot triple pressed, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound seems best, while for double 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and for single 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c are quoted.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—There is an active business passing in cod oil. Demand is strong, and prices seem to be pointing upward. For the Newfoundland oil, \$1.12@1.14 per gallon, as to seller, is quoted and for American, \$1.10@1.12.

Menhaden Oil—Producers are indicating that they intend to advance their prices for crude menhaden. At present, the market stands at 95c per gallon, without change. Demand is strong and taking up good-sized quantities. Refined oils are firm, with prices showing no change.

New Incorporations

Scholtz Mutual Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,550,000. George G. Gregory, John H. Post, Louis A. Jeancon, Denver, Col.

Thomas Cardwell Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. To manufacture dyes and paints. Charles Cardwell, Charles A. Cardwell, Geo. C. Button, all of Wilmington, Del.

Cayuga Celluloid Co., Auburn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. S. Campo, T. Orapello, G. Sirausa, Auburn, N. Y.

Chicago By-Products Coke Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,500,000. L. Croteau, C. H. Blaske, C. L. Rimlinger, Wilmington, Del.

Stamford Dye Wood Co., Dover, Del., capital \$300,000. E. Kraychie, H. G. Leise, A. Skillman, all of New York.

Medical Laboratories, Dover, Del., capital \$1,700,000. M. L. Rogers, L. A. Irwin, W. G. Singer, all of Wilmington, Del.

Ryley-Brown Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To make oils and pitch. S. Brown, T. Ryley, W. H. Thomas, Jr., 90 West st., New York.

Austinol Wafer Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$250,000. Chemists and druggists. J. T. Hill, F. S. Marsell, E. N. Austin, 1135 Intervale ave., Bronx, N. Y.

Ecford Associates, Brooklyn, capital \$40,000. Drugs and chemicals. P. M. Schad, A. F. Thiergardi, T. N. Dissoway, 426 East Fourth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wags Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., capital \$100,000. F. W. Gies, J. E. Carty, Tate L. Earnest, all of Knoxville.

Cherokee Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga., capital \$100,000. George W. Woodruff, J. W. Vaughn, J. R. Baker, Atlanta.

Chartered Chemical Works, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. William Hall, Otto E. Clark, Adolf Sperling, New York.

Bexar Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Drugs and chemicals. R. G. Perry, W. O. Fitch, E. M. Jennings, 45½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Box Garage Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals and realty. J. T. Nolan, T. Box, A. C. Wilkins, 362 West Thirtieth st., New York.

West Shore Trading Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To make liquors for medicinal purposes. M. and A. and H. E. Grubman, 340 West Eighty-sixth st., New York.

Cavendish Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. G. Caminez, M. J. Cogan, B. V. Fine, 1 East One Hundred and Seventh st., New York.

Industrial Distributing Alcohol Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. R. Lapia, J. Messineo, J. De Intinis, 2339 Prospect ave., New York.

Natural Fertilizer Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$3,000,000. T. L. Croteau, C. H. Blaske, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Adams-Lester Oil Co., Dover, Del., capital \$2,000,000. To manufacture vegetable products and chemical compounds. Wray C. Arnold, M. Elliott, Philadelphia, Frank A. Cabee, Jr., Haverford, Pa.

Capital Increases—M. O. H. Oil Products Co., from \$850,000 to \$1,000,000.

Authorizations—J. H. Stitt Co., Delaware, dyes and chemicals, capital 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital not given. Representative, S. B. Hall, 74 Cortlandt st., New York.

Consolidation—Primos Chemical Co. and Primos Exploration Co. under name of the Primos Co., Philadelphia.

Canadian Incorporations

Dominion Chemical Products, Ltd., Toronto, capital \$300,000. To manufacture toilet requisites, drug sundries and pharmaceutical preparations. Edward J. Swift, George G. Plaxton.

Allied Drug Co., Ltd., Toronto, capital \$100,000. Manufacturing chemists and druggists. Russell P. Locke, Howard H. Hall, Rita Hatton.

A. Chretien Zangg & Co., manufacturers of chemical products, have registered at Montreal, Canada.

AMERICAN FIRMS SEEKING RUSSIAN TRADE

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens filed with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington last week a list of 941 firms and corporations in the United States, which, he said, had signified a desire to do business with Russia. His purpose is to show that he had other purposes than to promote a movement for the overthrow of the U. S. Government. Among the firms and corporations named were the following:

Medical and optical supplies—Bard-Parker Company, Inc., New York City; Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester; Isidor Blickman, John Campbell & Co., Chas. Cooper & Co. and Corning Glass Works, N. Y. City; Crown Optical Co., Rochester; Doniger & Co. and Eimer & Amend, New York City; Empire Manufacturing Company, Lockport; General Optical Company, Mount Vernon; Grasselli Chemical Company, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Hospital Supply Company, Kny-Scheerer Corporation, Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Lewis Manufacturing Company, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Marden, Orth & Hastings, Mendelsohn Corporation, H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., E. Machlett & Son, National Thermometer Company, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Physicians and Hospital Company, Fred Reed Corporation, J. W. Salvage, Scientific Utilities Company and Standard Optical Company, Geneva.

Dyes, paints and chemicals—United States Naval Stores Company, General Ordnance Company, American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Other firms—American Trading Co., McKesson & Robbins, Duval & Co., National Lead Co., Colgate & Co.

Martens claims the list was made up from the files of the commercial department of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in New York.

TO BUILD NEW ZINC OXIDE PLANTS

The New Jersey Zinc Co. announces the contemplated construction of additional zinc oxide and lithopone plants to meet the rapidly growing demand for these products. Construction work will be commenced immediately on zinc oxide and lithopone plants in Colorado and Pennsylvania. The company has already provided its ore supply for this increased production from its properties at Franklin, N. J., and other points. The company is now operating zinc oxide, lithopone and slab zinc plants in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas and Oklahoma. Its products are carried in warehouses in Brooklyn, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Sales offices are maintained in Chicago, Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., and at its headquarters in New York City.

John R. C. Boyer, president of the Boyer Oil Company, is on a three-week trip to Cuba with his family.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 232

FEW CHANGES IN LONDON MARKET

Citric Acid, Formaldehyde, Glycerin, Lemon Oil and Tartaric Acid Higher—Menthol, Salol and Areca Nuts Easier, and Quicksilver, Shellac and Vermilion Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Feb. 3.—Prices are holding well, with few changes of importance. The market is higher on citric acid, formaldehyde, glycerin, lemon oil and tartaric acid.

There is a firmer tone in acetanilid, barbitone, phenacetin and potassium permanganate.

Prices are easier on areca nuts, menthol and salol.

Lower quotations are heard for quicksilver, shellac and vermilion.

London, Jan. 15 (By Mail).—Home trade continues quiet, but export orders are increasing, and prices, more particularly of chemicals, are mostly on the upward move. Crude drugs have not shown much change.

Ammonia salts are very firm. Chloride is dearer, at £77 per ton, and muriate is also higher, at £50 per ton on spot.

Aspirin is dearer, following the rise in salicylic acid. Makers now quote 5s per lb., while dealers ask 3d to 6d per lb. more, according to quantity.

Carbolic acid is very scarce and dearer. From 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. is now the price for 39-degree to 40-degree crystals in quantity, but some of the makers are quite sold out. The Government has been withholding export licenses, so the export trade to Japan is now diminished.

Citric acid is cheaper, at about 4s 1d per lb. on the spot.

Cloves are easier, at 2s 4½d per lb. for fair Zanzibar. Hexamine is scarce, and the firmer prices of 11s 6d to 12s per lb. are now asked.

Linseed oil is rather lower, being quoted in Hull at 105s 6d per cwt., and in London at 108s.

Menthol is quiet, with sales at 72s 6d per lb. of Kobayashi and Suzuki.

Phenazone is scarce, and the export orders on hand are very difficult to fill. The largest dealers will quote nothing under 25s per lb.

Quicksilver is lower, at £23 per bottle from the leading importers.

Salicylates—The B. P. acid is now worth 3s to 3s 3d per lb., and the sodium from 3s 9d to 4s per lb.

Shellac is somewhat easier, TN fair Orange having been sold at 820s per cwt.

Tartaric acid is firmer, at 3s 6d per lb. on spot.

Star aniseed oil is somewhat easier at 5s 9d per lb. for the "Red Ship" brand.

Turpentine has been in active demand, American spot fetching 168s 6d to 169s 6d per cwt.

PRICES OF MESSINA OILS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Messina, Dec. 27.—The price of lemon oil, which in September did not exceed 5 lire a pound, has increased steadily since, and on Dec. 1 was 9.00 lire and is now above 11 lire per pound. Here are the daily fluctuations:

	Lire		Lire
Dec. 1	8.80	Dec. 13	9.65
Dec. 2	9.00	Dec. 15	10.00
Dec. 4	9.00	Dec. 16	10.25
Dec. 5	8.85	Dec. 18	10.30
Dec. 6	8.95	Dec. 19	10.80
Dec. 9	9.25	Dec. 22	11.35
		Dec. 23	11.40

Undoubtedly this increase was due to a short crop, about one-third of 1918-1919, while on the other hand the demand for the fresh fruit for export has also been large. If exportations continue, the output of calcium citrate will be 50 per cent less than in the last few years. We are in doubt as to the use to which this exported oil will be put. The exporters, foreseeing the small production of the oil and fearing that the price would again increase, bought large quantities. They are now anxious to prove that the price of lemon oil will reach a very high price. Here are the exports of oil of lemon for the last four months at Messina: September, 20,000 kgs.; October, 75,000 kgs.; November, 25,000 kgs.; December, 35,000 kgs.

The price of orange oil has more than doubled since September last. The exports for the last four months were: September, 850 kgs.; October, 5,500 kgs.; November, 500 kgs.; December, 10,500 kgs.

The price of bitter orange has also notably increased. This was due largely to the deficiency of the fresh fruit, which was exported in great quantities.

Bergamot oil has not advanced sharply, but has shown a tendency to increase. In September it was quoted at 21.00 lire a pound; in October, 24.00 lire; in November, 30.00 lire. The price this month is the same as the past months. And yet we have reason to believe that the demand for this essence is active for the making of cologne water. The exports increased from 9,500 kgs. in the month of September to 17,000 kgs. in October; and decreased in November and December to 6,500 kgs. and 5,500 kgs. respectively.

We believe that the increase in price is not due to speculation nor to exportation, but to the increased cost of production. As in the case of essence of lemon, we do not believe that the product exported in the last four months will be put to immediate use.

The essence of tangerine, like bergamot, did not vary much on the market. The export of this essence in this month shows a decided decrease, compared with November. We believe that the market on this essence will remain firm, as long as the manufacture of the essence is carried on in proportion to the production of the fresh fruit.

Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler writes from the Dutch East Indies that large oil mills there request catalogues and prices of machinery and supplies from manufacturers of oil-pressing machinery, Diesel engines, and pipe and pipe fittings, and from general machinery supply houses of the United States.

**COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT PEKING
TELLS OF CHINA'S DEMAND FOR DYES**

Julian Arnold Explains Germany's Former Control of the Trade—Agents Learned the Language and Demonstrated the Use of Their Synthetic Colors in the Chinese Dye Plants—Now Using Natural Dyes

Julian Arnold, who has been in the American consular service in China since 1902, has been brought into intimate touch with all aspects of Chinese life and business, and is an attaché of the legation at Peking. Mr. Arnold is in this country to give American merchants and manufacturers first-hand information on the possibilities of trade with China. In an interview with a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Mr. Arnold said:

"It was with the greatest surprise that I learned of the very real progress which American manufacturers had made in the dyestuff field upon my return to this country, especially since I was laboring under the misapprehension now prevalent in China on the subject. Just why or by whom it was started, I cannot say, but the impression generally among the Chinese is that American dyes are much inferior to those formerly offered them by the Germans. It seems that soon after the supply of German goods was cut off, an amount of inferior material sufficient to establish a fixed unfavorable impression of American manufactures was shipped in under American label. Whether this was the result of accident, fraud, or simply a duplication of the condition described as existing in this country at about the same time, I am not in a position to say, but the fact remains that the ancient Chinese industry in natural dyes is again being pushed to the front.

"The Chinese are great lovers of color. Probably there is no race which so delights in brilliant colors as they. From earliest times, their entire surroundings have been as far as possible brightly colored, and this natural color instinct brought into being the wonderful industry which flourished among them in the cultivation, manufacture and use of the naturally occurring dyestuffs. Brilliant blues, greens, reds and yellows are among the favorites for clothing and the richer colors, for carpets, tapestries and similar materials. White is the universal symbol of mourning among them and consequently is avoided wherever possible.

"It was by playing up to this weakness of the Chinaman for cheerfulness in his surroundings that the Germans were able to establish their hold on the dyestuff situation there. The plan of campaign was very similar to that used elsewhere when the fact is considered that a demand already existed for immense amounts of coloring matter, and it was simply necessary to show the greater brilliance and variety of color of the synthetic over the natural. Men were sent to China in much the same way as to other countries to live with the people, learn their peculiarities and language, and become as much like them as possible. These men spent years and thousands of dollars in this intimate study of the people they were to deal with and then went directly to the consumers of their products in the interior of China. Each traveler was able to demonstrate the products he sold in the consumer's plant and under the conditions which the purchaser had to face, and this factor, coupled with the fact that the transaction was carried out in the Chinaman's own language, made it easy to substitute the natural colors with the more brilliant and convenient synthetics. Such a campaign was necessarily very expensive and required many men and much time for its perfect development into dividends for its promoters. Each man

could cover only the limited section in which the language he had learned was spoken.

"However, it was successful, and by it a tremendous trade had been built up. The normal imports of synthetic indigo alone amounted to some 10 millions of dollars annually before the war cut off the supply. Indigo had long been the favorite dye among the lower classes for their cotton clothing, which is almost universally blue. The immense areas which had been devoted to the cultivation of this plant were largely turned over to the cultivation of food crops, as the Chinese realized that the synthetic product was cheaper and more convenient to use than the natural one. Of the other synthetic colors, which are classified as aniline colors and are chiefly silk colors, the imports amounted to about 4 millions of dollars annually.

"It is this promising business that is rapidly returning to the natural dyes which China herself can produce and did produce for centuries. A comparatively small import business is being done with the outside world through Japan, but this will never be able to reach or approach the proportions of the German trade without diligent cultivation.

"Never has there been a more favorable time to undertake a re-cultivation of this field than the present, and no one is better able to cultivate it than the Americans, if they are willing to go about it in the proper manner. Development along all lines is going ahead rapidly in China today as never before. The exports of the country are finding ready sale at good prices. Mines are being opened and operated to the fullest capacity. Money is becoming plentiful, and, as a direct consequence, more people are wearing the bright colored silk garments of the bourgeoisie. To supply this increased demand for 'Japanese' or machine woven silk goods, the Chinese are erecting great silk mills, all of whose products must be dyed. Four hundred million people with an age-old prejudice against the wearing of white clothing should be a sufficiently promising field to warrant almost any sacrifice.

"And sacrifice will be necessary. Not, perhaps, real or permanent sacrifices, but sacrifices of time, effort and patience. Our campaign will have to be conducted on the same general lines as that of the Germans and will not have to be as long, but must be just as thorough as theirs. Agents in the treaty ports will be valuable, but nothing can replace the personal calls of the salesmen at the plants of the ultimate consumers; and nothing will give the consumers the good impression that is produced by an actual demonstration in his own plant."

A British manufacturer of proprietary preparations who used the American flag and the letters U.S.A. on his labels, although having no American connection, has agreed to discontinue the practice, following representations to the British Board of Trade by the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

Statistics compiled by the Rubber Association of America show that the total importations of crude rubber in 1919 amounted to 226,033 tons. Importations during December totaled 24,675 tons or more than double the amount brought into this country in the corresponding period of 1918.

The staff of the Canadian Pure Food and Drugs branch of the Department of Health at Ottawa is being rapidly reduced by resignations of chemists who are accepting positions at greatly increased salaries offered by chemical companies.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	3.79 liters
1 Liter	.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866 \$3.43
France (franc)	.193 .072
Italy (lira)	.193 .062
Germany (mark)	.238 .011
Japan (yen)	.499 .490
Spain (peseta)	.193 .180
Belgium (guilder)	.462 .380
Belgium (franc)	.193 .071
Switzerland (franc)	.193 .172
Norway (crown)	.268 .175
Sweden (crown)	.268 .159
Denmark (crown)	.268 .159
Argentina (peso)	.424 .431
Brazil (milreis)	.270 .270
China (Silver dollar-Hongkong)	.780 1.000
(Tael-Shanghai, silver)	1.083 1.639
(Tael-Peking, silver)	1.156 1.759
Russia (ruble)	.515 .638

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	.60
Acetphenetidin	2.60 2.65
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials	—
Adepa Lanac, See Lanolin	—
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	— 5.25
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	— 5.50
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.80 1.90
97 p.c.	1.68 1.93
Pure	2.30 2.35
Denatured, 180 proof	.74 .76
188 proof	.76 .78
Aldehyde	1.25 1.45
Aloln U.S.P., powd.	.90 .95
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.65 .70
Bichromate, C. P.	— 4.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.95 1.00
Carb. Dom. U.S. Kegs, powd.	.80 .81
Chloride, U.S.P.	.145 1.15
Iodide	.28 .26
Oxalate Pure	.83 .85
Per sulphate	.95 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.50 .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.95 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	3.50 3.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	—
Needle powder	.18 .20
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	.12 .14
Antipyrine, bulk	.35 .74
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	6.75 7.00
Argols	— 26.80
Arsenic, red, See Heavy Chemicals	.10 .11
White, See Heavy Chemicals	—
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	— 4.85
Aspirin	.95 1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	— 32.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	— 14.00
Barbital	— 2.25

Barium Carb. prec., pure	.28 .29
Chlorate, pure	.28 .29
Iodide	— 5.15
Nitrate	.11 1/4 1.12 1/4
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	— 3.15
St. Thomas	— 3.15
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	4.25 4.50
Benzonaphthol	— 34.00
Berberine Hcl. bbl.	— 31.00
Acid Sulphate, lb.	— 2.57
Neutral Sulph.	— 5.60
Bismuth Metallic	— 2.90
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 3.10
Citrate, U.S.P.	— 2.30
Oxychloride	— 3.65
Salicylate	— 2.90
Subbenzoate	— 3.40
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	— 2.65
For X-ray Diagnosis	— 4.95
Subgallate	— 2.65
Subiodide	— 2.80
Subnitrate	— 2.80
Subsalicylate	— 2.80
Tannate	— .09
Borax, in bbls., crystals	.09 .09 1/2
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	.09 .09 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	—
Bromine, tech., bulk	.55 .65
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	1.75 1.80
Iodide	1.40 1.45
Metal sticks	— 7.25
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	8.25 8.50
Citrate, U.S.P.	6.00 6.10
Phosphate	10.00 10.50
Sulphate	9.25 9.50
Calcium Glycero-phosphate	1.70 1.75
Iodide	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	.21 .23
Sulphocarbonate	.85 .90
Camphor Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	— 3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton	3.35 3.40
24's in 1-lb. carton	3.35 3.40
32's in 1-lb. carton	3.35 3.40
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	3.30 3.35
Monobromated, bulk	— 5.05
Caramel	1.05 1.10
Casein, C.P.	— .16
Technical	.15 .20
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	— 80
Cerium Oxalate	.74 .78
Chalk, Precip., light	.04 1/2 .05
Drop	.02 1/2 .03
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	— .95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	— .30
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	2.75 3.00
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	1.36 1.40
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	— .74
Sulphate	.45 .48
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	— 10.80
Gran., Powd.	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.37 1/2 .40
Cases, fingers	.45 .46
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	— 11.40
Hydrobromide	— 9.10
Nitrate	— 10.30
Phosphate	— 8.60
Sulphate	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil Newf'd	90.00 92.00
Norwegian	90.00 100.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	.30 .31
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury	—
Conmarin refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	—
Cream of Tartar, U.S.P.	.55 .56
Powdered, 90 p.c.	.55 .56
Creosote, U.S.P.	.85 .90
Carbonate	8.76 4.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	1.54 1.16
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	—
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	— 37.00
15 gr. vials	— 1.25
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	—
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	— .19
Washed	— .30
Nitrous, conc.	1.10 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	— .37
Anaesthesia	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	—
Formaldehyde	.44 .45
Gelatin, silver	1.25 1.30
Glycerin, C.P.	—
Drums and bbls. added	.24 .25
C. P. in cans	— .27
Dynamite drums included	.23 .23 1/2
*Nominal	—

Glycerin Sapon., loose	.16 1/2 .16 1/4
Soap Lye, loose	.14 1/2 .14 1/4
Guaiaicol, liquid	— 6.50
Carbonate	— 3.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	— 5.50
Imported	— 1.75
*Hexamethylenetetramine	1.75 1.80
Hydrastine, Alk.	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	— 26.50
Sulphate	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	— 7.75
4-oz. bottles	11.25 11.80
8-oz. bottles	16.25 16.50
12-oz. bottles	19.25 19.50
16-oz. bottles	2.00 2.05
Hydroquinone, bulk	— 4.50
Ichthyol	— 4.10
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	— 4.85
Iodine, Resublimed	— 8.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	— 1.22
Crystals	— 1.07
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	— 1.33
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	— 1.33
Green scales, U.S.P.	— 1.33
Iodide	— 1.33
Syrup, U.S.P., 1000	— 1.04
Phosphate, U.S.P.	— 1.09
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	— .90
Metallic, Reduced	— .20
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.24 .25
Anhydrous, cans	— 3.06
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	— .54
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	— .80
Powdered	— .85
Sticks	— 1.50
Lithium Carbonate	— 2.50
Citrate	— 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	.20 .21
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	.12 .12 1/4
Technical, bbls.	— 4.55
Glycero-phosphate	1.65 1.70
Hypophosphite	— 1.10
Oxide, tins light	— 2.15
Peroxide, cans	— .60
Salicylate	— 2.25
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.	2.50 3.00
100-lbs.	— 3.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.	— 2.10
Manganese Glycero-phos.	— 4.65
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	.75 .80
Iodide	— .55
Peroxide	13.75 14.00
Sulphate, crystals	80.00 85.00
Menthol, Japanese	— 1.26
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	— .83
Bisulphate	— .79
Blue Mass	— 1.10
Powdered	— .59
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	— 1.68
50 p.c.	— 1.56
Citrine Ointment	— 1.51
Calomel, Amer.	— 3.81
Corrosive Sublimated, cryst.	— 3.81
Powdered, Granular	— 1.85
Iodide, Green	— 1.97
Red	— 2.02
Yellow	— .82
Red Precipitate	—
Powdered	— 12.00
White Precipitate	— .23
Powdered	1.00 2.00
with chalk	— 8.80
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	— 8.80
Methylene Blue, medicinal	— 8.80
Milk, powdered	— 8.80
Mineral Oil, white	— 8.80
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz. oz.	— 8.80
Hydrobromide	— 8.80
Hydrochloride	— 8.80
Sulphate	— 8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz. oz.	— 13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	— 13.45
Ethyl Hydcl.	— 6.75
Optom, cases, U.S.P.	— 8.50
Granular	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	1.50 1.55
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	3.50 4.00
Papain	3.10 3.60
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	— .95
Paraformaldehyde	— .35
Paris Green, kegs	3.00 3.50
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	—
*Nominal	—

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The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc.

Manufacturers of
STANDARD MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

135 William St., New York

NYQ

Morphine and its Salts
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Strychnine and its
Salts
Thymol Iodide

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.07 1/2 - .08	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	16.00 - 16.75	Ambergris, black oz.	- - -10.00
Cream White lb.	.06 - .06 1/4	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	12.00 - 14.00	Grey lb.	- - -25.00
Lily White lb.	.15 - .16	Sulphur, roll, bbls. 100 lbs.	3.20 - 3.50	Areca Nuts lb.	.28 - .26
Snow White lb.	.18 - .20	Flour, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.35 - 3.75	Powdered lb.	.28 - .30
Phenolphthalein lb.	1.60 - 1.75	Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.55 - 3.95	Balm of Gilead Buds lb.	1.50 - 2.00
Phosphorus, yellow lb.	- .35	Precip., U.S.P. lb.	- .17	Burgundy Pitch, Dom. lb.	.08 - .09
Red lb.	.68 - .70	Lac Sulphur lb.	.09 - .10	Cantharides, Chinese lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Pilocarpine oz.	- -10.00	Tartar Emetic, tech. lb.	.67 - .67 1/2	Powdered lb.	- - 1.55
*Podophyllin lb.	- -11.00	U.S.P. lb.	.73 - .73 1/2	Russian, whole lb.	- - 3.75
Potassium acetate lb.	.75 - .80	Talcum, Amer. lb.	.01 1/2 - .02	Powdered lb.	- - 3.95
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. lb.	.28 - .30	Purified lb.	.07 - .08	Castoreum lb.	- - 6.00
Bisulphate lb.	.45 - .60	Terpin Hydrate lb.	1.03 - 1.05	Charcoal Willow, powdered lb.	.05 1/2 - .06
C. P. lb.	.75 - .85	Theobromine Alkaloid lb.	- -10.50	Wood, powdered lb.	.04 - .05
Bromide Crystals, bulk lb.	.90 - .91	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	12.00 - 12.25	Civet oz.	2.50 - 2.75
Granulated lb.	.85 - .86	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk lb.	- -11.50	Colocynth, Apples, Trieste lb.	.44 - .45
Chlorate lb.	.15 - .15 1/4	Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		Pulp, U.S.P. lb.	.35 - .36
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10. lb.	- .75	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. lb.	- - .60	Spanish Apples lb.	- - .50
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P. lb.	- -1.75	Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes		Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste lb.	.58 - .60
Glycerophosphate, 75% oz.	1.75 - 1.80	Trional oz.	1.06 - 1.10	Jewelers, large lb.	1.60 - 1.65
Hypophosphite, bulk oz.	1.95 - 2.00	Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		Small lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bulk lb.	3.25 - 3.35	Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl. gal.	1.18 - 1.20	French lb.	.58 - .60
Lactophosphate oz.	- 1.00	Zinc Carbonate lb.	- .16	Dragon's Blood, Mass. lb.	.35 - .40
Permanganate, U.S.P. lb.	.65 - .70	Chloride, U.S.P. lb.	.45 - .50	Reeds lb.	- 2.50
Salicylate lb.	1.60 - 1.65	Iodide, bulk lb.	- 3.85	Ergot, Russian lb.	- 5.25
Sulphate, C.P. lb.	1.11 - 1.16	Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.22 - .23	Spanish lb.	- 5.25
Tartrate, powdered lb.	- 1.25	Stearate lb.	.38 - .40	Grains of Paradise lb.	- .35
Procaine, oz. bottles. 7.00	7.50			Guarana lb.	- 1.10
5 gr. bottles. 1.50	1.60			Honey, Calif. lb.	.20 - .23
*Pyridin gal.	- 2.00			Hops, N. Y., prime lb.	.83 - .87
Quicksilver, See Mercury				Pacific Coast, prime lb.	.83 - .89
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	- .90			Ivoryglass, American (see Agar Agar)	
1-oz. tins. oz.	- .98			Russian lb.	-10.00
Second Hands, Java. oz.	- 1.00			Kamala lb.	- 5.00
*Second Hands, Amer. oz.	- .90			Kola Nuts, West Indies lb.	- .18
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	- .90			Leeches lb.	- 8.00
Alkaloid oz.	- 1.39			Lupulin lb.	1.50 - 2.00
Acetate oz.	- 1.29			Manna large flake lb.	- .70
Benzoate oz.	- 1.39			Small flake lb.	- .55
Citrate oz.	- 1.29			Moss, Iceland lb.	.17 - .18
Dihyd'chloride oz.	- 1.29			Irish lb.	.11 - .14
Hydrochloride oz.	- 1.19			Musk, pods, Cab. oz.	15.00 - 16.00
Hypophosphite oz.	- 1.29			Tonquin oz.	25.00 - 26.00
Phosphate oz.	- 1.19			Grain, Cab. oz.	23.00 - 25.00
Salicylate oz.	- 1.19			Tonquin oz.	45.00 - 50.00
Tannate oz.	- .90			*Synthetic oz.	- 30.00
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	- 1.26			Nux Vomica, whole lb.	.08 1/2 - .09
Sulphate, tins. oz.	- .85			Powdered lb.	.13 1/2 - .14
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75 - 6.00			Poppy Heads lb.	- 1.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	- .39			Sandalwood lb.	.52 - .60
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble lb.	- .39			Ground lb.	.55 - .60
U.S.P., Insoluble lb.	- 3.00 - 3.25			Scammony, resin lb.	2.25 - 2.50
Salicin, bulk lb.	- 30.00			Powdered lb.	2.50 - 2.60
Salol, U.S.P., bulk lb.	.90 - .95			Spermaceti, blocks lb.	.29 - .30
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. lb.	100.00 - 120.00			Storax, liquid cases lb.	1.50 - 1.60
Powdered lb.	100.00 - 120.00			Tamarinds, bbls. lb.	.11 1/2 - .12 1/4
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. lb.	- - 30 1/2			Kegs per keg	- 6.75
Silver nitrate, 800 oz. lots. lb.	82 1/2 - .83			Turpentine, Venice, True lb.	- 3.00
Soap, Castile, white pure lb.	.26 - .28			Artificial lb.	.14 - .15
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.38 - .40			Spirits, see Naval Stores.	
Green, U.S.P. lb.	.17 - .18				
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25 - .29				
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. lb.	- .75				
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02 1/4 - .02 1/2				
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk lb.	.75 - .76				
Cacodylate oz.	- 1.40				
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. lb.	- .12				
Crystals, c. b. 10. lb.	- .19				
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII lb.	- 1.00				
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	- 1.24				
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals					
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15 - 2.20				
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. lb.	1.00 - 1.05				
Iodide, bulk lb.	- 3.65				
Peroxide lb.	.33 - .40				
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	- .18				
Recryst. lb.	.17 - .18				
Dried lb.	.40 - .45				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	- .69				
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) lb.	.01 1/4 - .01 1/2				
Strontium Brom. Cryst. bbl. lb.	.75 - .76				
Carboate, pure lb.	.40 - .45				
Iodide, bulk lb.	- 3.60				
Nitrate lb.	.24 - .25				
Salicylate, U.S.P. lb.	- .65				
Strychnine Alk., cryst. oz.	- 1.80				
Acetate oz.	- 2.00				
Hypophosphite oz.	- 1.80				
Hydrochloride oz.	- 1.80				
Nitrate oz.	- 1.80				
Sulphate, crystals, bulk. oz.	- 1.40				
Sugar of Milk, Powder lb.	.28 - .30				
Cartons, 1 lb. lb.	- .35				
Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots. lb.	.85 - .90				
*Nominal					
Acids					
Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals					
Acetyl-salicylic lb.	.95 - 1.00				
Benzoic, from gum lb.	- .80				
U.S.P., ex toluol. lb.	- .80				
Boric, cryst., bbls. lb.	.14 1/2 - .15 1/2				
Powdered, bbls. lb.	.14 1/2 - .15 1/2				
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c. lb.	1.45 - 1.55				
Camphoric lb.	4.25 - 4.50				
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.12 - .17				
1-lb. bottle lb.	- .26				
50 to 110-lb. tins. lb.	.19 1/2 - .20				
Liquid, U.S.P. lb.	- .25				
Crude, 25% gal.	.24 - .31				
Chromic, U.S.P. lb.	1.15 - 1.25				
Chrysophanic lb.	2.75 - 3.00				
Citric, crystals, bbls. lb.	- .84				
Powdered lb.	- .85				
Second hands lb.	1.12 - 1.15				
Creylic, 95-100 p.c. gal.	.75 - .85				
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. lb.	.35 - .40				
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk lb.	1.40 - 1.45				
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c. lb.	- 2.50				
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.50. oz.	- .19				
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. lb.	2.40 - 2.50				
U.S.P. 10 p.c. lb.	.60 - .65				
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII lb.	- 1.90				
U.S.P., IX lb.	- 2.30				
Molybdic, C.P. lb.	- 4.00				
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals					
Nitro Muriatic lb.	.20 - .22				
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. lb.	.40 - .42				
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates					
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	.32 - .33				
50 p.c. tech. lb.	.22 - .23 1/2				
Pyrogallie, resublimed lb.	1.50 - 2.55				
Crystals, bottles lb.	2.20 - 2.25				
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P. lb.	- .55				
Sulphuric, C.P. lb.	.08 - .09				
Sulphurous lb.	.03 - .04				
Tannic, U.S.P. lb.	- 1.30				
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. lb.	.60 - .71				
Powdered, U.S.P. lb.	.60 1/2 - .72				
Crude Drugs					
MISCELLANEOUS					
Agar, Agar, No. 1. lb.	.84 - .85				
No. 2 lb.	.75 - .80				
No. 3 lb.	.70 - .75				
Agaric, white lb.	- 4.50				
Almonds, bitter lb.	.35 - .40				
Sweet lb.	.40 - .45				
Meal lb.	.45 - .50				
*Nominal					
BARKS					
Copaiba, Para lb.	.47 1/2 - .50				
South American lb.	.60 - .65				
*Flr., Canada gal.	- 14.75				
Oregon gal.	1.75 - 1.85				
Peru lb.	5.50 - 5.75				
Tolu lb.	1.50 - 1.60				
BARKS					
Angostura lb.	.24 - .25				
Basswood Bark, pressed lb.	.17 - .21				
Barberry lb.	- 1.00				
Barberry lb.	.50 - .60				
Blackhaw, of root. lb.	.60 - .66				
of Tree lb.	.32 - .35				
Buckthorn lb.	.80 - 1.00				
Callaya lb.	.60 - .70				
Cascara Sagrada lb.	.16 - .18				
Cascarilla, quills lb.	- .10				
Siftings lb.	- .10				
Chestnut lb.	.75 - 1.00				
Cinchona, red quills lb.	.60 - .80				
Broken lb.	- .70				
*Yellow "quills" lb.	- .80				
*Broken, pale, bs. lb.	- .70				
*Powdered, boxes lb.	- .70				
*Maracabo, yellow, powd. lb.	.11 - .12				
Condurango lb.	.25 - .40				
Cotton Root lb.	.50 - .55				
Cramp (true) lb.	.00 - .10				
Cramp (so-called) lb.	- .10				
Dogwood, Jamaica lb.	- .10				
*Nominal					

Chemical Works Modoery

Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902

Basle, Switzerland

Diethylbarbituric Acid
Diacethyltannin
Methylenditannin
Oleoresin Aspidium
Silver Colloidale
Silver Nucleinate
Silver Proteinate
Sulfothyol
Valerates

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CHEMICAL COMPANY****135 Cedar Street, New York City****Monomethyl P-amidophenol Sulphate**
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Importers Exporters**

Cable Midtraco—Phones Rector 2857-8

Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

Elm, grinding	lb.	.40	—	.50
Select bbls.	lb.	.55	—	.70
Hemlock	lb.	.07	—	.08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	—	.10 ¹ / ₄
Mesercon	lb.	.25	—	.28
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.09
White	lb.	.08	—	.09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.09	—	.10
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	—	.13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	—	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.23	—	.25
Northern	lb.	.33	—	.25
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	—	.28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	—	.28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.40	—	.45
Select	lb.	.50	—	.55
Simaruba	lb.	.50	—	.55
Soap, whole	lb.	.13 ¹ / ₄	—	.15
Cut	lb.	.23	—	.24
Crushed	lb.	—	—	.21
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.85	—	.90
of Tree	lb.	.30	—	.35
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	—	.07
White	lb.	.16	—	.17
White Pine Rosted	lb.	.07	—	.08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	—	.08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15	—	.21
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	—	.09

BEANS				
Calabar	lb.	.40	—	.45
Castor	lb.	.06 ¹ / ₄	—	.06 ¹ / ₄
Cocoa	lb.	.18	—	.19
Accura	lb.	.20	—	.22
Bahia	lb.	.25	—	.28
Caracas	lb.	—	—	.18
Hayti	lb.	.28	—	.30
Maracaiba	lb.	.21 ¹ / ₄	—	.23
Trinidad	lb.	—	—	.50
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	—	.75
St. John's Bread	lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Para	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Surinam	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.75
Bourbon	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
South American	lb.	—	—	2.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	—	—	2.75
Green Label	lb.	—	—	2.75

BERRIES				
Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
XX	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	—	—	1.50
Flak	lb.	.26	—	.28
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	—	.45
Juniper	lb.	.06 ¹ / ₄	—	.07
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.10
Poke	lb.	—	—	.22
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15	—	.16
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sloe	lb.	.25	—	.30

FLOWERS				
Arnica	lb.	.35	—	.40
Borage	lb.	.60	—	.70
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	—	1.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	.50	—	.51
Hungarian type	lb.	.35	—	.40
Rosen	lb.	—	—	.45
Spanish	lb.	.11	—	.12
Clover Tops	lb.	.17	—	.18
Dogwood	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Elder	lb.	—	—	.50
Insect, open	lb.	.75	—	.95
Closed	lb.	—	—	.65
Powder	lb.	1.05	—	1.25
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
100 p.c. Pure	lb.	—	—	.60
Closed Flowers	lb.	.18	—	.20
*Kousso	lb.	.26	—	.28
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.35	—	.37
Select	lb.	.50	—	.55
Linden, with leaves	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Without leaves	lb.	1.68	—	1.70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Black	lb.	.95	—	1.10
Mullein	lb.	.60	—	.65
Orange	lb.	.33	—	.34
Poppy, red	lb.	16.50	—	17.00
Rosemary	lb.	—	—	.65
Saffron, American	lb.	—	—	.65
Valencia	lb.	—	—	.65
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	.65
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	.65

GUMS				
Aloes, Barbados	lb.	—	—	1.00
Cape	lb.	.12	—	.13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09 ¹ / ₄	—	.10
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.75	—	.80
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	—	.40
Seconds	lb.	—	—	.40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.15 ¹ / ₄	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	3.60
Powdered	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Benzoine, Siam	lb.	.80	—	1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.33	—	.36
Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list	lb.	—	—	.36
Catechu	lb.	.11	—	.15
Damar	lb.	.58	—	.55
Euphorbium	lb.	—	—	.28
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.50
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	—	1.40
Gambier	lb.	.11	—	.12
Gamboge	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Gualac	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.85	—	.90
Kino	lb.	—	—	.80
Mastic	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.80	—	.35
Sorts	lb.	.70	—	.75
Siftings	lb.	—	—	.75
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.14	—	.15
Tears	lb.	.17	—	.20
Opium, See fine chem. list	lb.	—	—	.80
Sandarac	lb.	—	—	.80
Senegal, picked	lb.	—	—	.80
Sorts	lb.	—	—	.80
Spruce	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Storax, Tech. cases	lb.	—	—	1.50
Thus	lb.	—	—	.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	—	—	5.75
Seconds	lb.	—	—	5.00
Thirds	lb.	—	—	2.50

SHELLAC				
*D. C.	lb.	—	—	—
*Diamond "T"	lb.	—	—	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Second Orange	lb.	—	—	1.70
*T. N.	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
*Button	lb.	—	—	1.80
Regular bleached	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Bone, dry	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Superfine	lb.	—	—	1.70

LEAVES AND HERBS				
*Aconite	lb.	.60	—	.70
Balmory	lb.	.15	—	.17
Bay, true	lb.	.30	—	.40
Belladonna	lb.	.16	—	.18
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	2.30	—	2.35
Buchu, short	lb.	2.40	—	2.45
Long	lb.	—	—	2.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	.29	—	.35
American	lb.	.15	—	.16
Catnip	lb.	.06	—	.07
Chestnut	lb.	.25	—	.26
Chiretta	lb.	.60	—	.70
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	.25
Truxillo	lb.	.29	—	.29
Coltsfoot	lb.	.12	—	.14
Conium	lb.	.12	—	.14
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	—	.14
Damiana	lb.	.27	—	.28
Deer Tongue	lb.	.30	—	.32
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.18	—	.11
Imported	lb.	.15	—	.16
Eucalyptus	lb.	.14	—	.15
Euphorbia Pithulifera	lb.	—	—	.15
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Henbane, German	lb.	.35	—	.40
*Russian	lb.	.42	—	.46
Domestic	lb.	.16	—	.18
Henna	lb.	.40	—	.55
Horehound	lb.	.07	—	.07 ¹ / ₄
Isobrandi	lb.	.10	—	.11
Laurel	lb.	.21	—	.25
Life Everlasting	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Liverwort	lb.	.23	—	.25
*Lobelia	lb.	.44 ¹ / ₄	—	.46
Matico	lb.	.45	—	.45 ¹ / ₄
Marjoram, African	lb.	—	—	.45
French	lb.	—	—	.45
Nominal	lb.	—	—	.45

ROOTS				
Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	.90
*Alkanet	lb.	—	—	2.50
Althaea, cut	lb.	—	—	.85
Whole	lb.	.35	—	.40
Angelica American	lb.	.35	—	.37
Imported	lb.	.59	—	.69
Arnica	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	—	.10
Bermuda	lb.	—	—	.60
St. Vincent	lb.	—	—	.16
Bamboo Briar	lb.	.10	—	.12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	—	.08
Belladonna	lb.	.50	—	.65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.15	—	.17
Beth	lb.	.18	—	.20
Blood	lb.	.30	—	.31
Blueflag	lb.	—	—	.45
Bryonia	lb.	.24	—	.26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18	—	.19
American	lb.	.16	—	.17
Calamus, bleached	lb.	—	—	1.50
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	—	.17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	—	.11
Blue	lb.	.13	—	.15
Colechicum	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.25	—	.26
Culver's	lb.	.35	—	.27
Cranesbill, see Geranium	lb.	—	—	.24
Dandelion, English	lb.	.22	—	.23
American	lb.	.65	—	.70
Doggrass, genuine	lb.	.29	—	.30
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.65	—	.70
Echinacea	lb.	.15	—	.17
Elecampane	lb.	.28	—	.30
Galangal	lb.	.12	—	.13
Gelsemium	lb.	.12	—	.13
Gentian	lb.	.23	—	.28
Geranium	lb.	.30	—	.32
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	3.00	—	9.00
Bleached	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—	10.00
Southern	lb.	5.85	—	6.00
Golden Seal	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
Powdered	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	—	—	.20
White, Domestic	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.22
Imported	lb.	—	—	.350
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	—	—	.375
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.350
Rio, whole	lb.	—	—	.375
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.350
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	—	.350
*Nominal	lb.	—	—	.350

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Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	36.00	— 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Citral	lb.	4.65	— 5.00
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Eugenol	lb.	6.50	— 6.65
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	—
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.25	— 10.00
Imported	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Linalol	lb.	7.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	13.50	— 15.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	13.75	— 14.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	12.50	— 14.00
Imported	lb.	17.00	— 20.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	—	80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	16	— 17
Musk Ambrette	lb.	86.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	45.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	14.00	— 16.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	50.00	— 55.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	38.00	— 40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Rhodinol	lb.	18.00	— 20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	— 24.00
Safrol	lb.	80	— 85
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.50
Imported	lb.	—	2.00
Thymol	lb.	12.00	— 12.25
Vanillin	oz.	95	— 1.05
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	— 18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetone	lb.	13 1/2	— 14
Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.			
100 lbs.	—	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	7.50
80 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	—	9.50
Glacial, bbls. and carboys.	11.00	—	12.75
Alum, ammonia, lump.	lb.	.04	— .04 1/4
Ground	lb.	.04 1/4	— .04 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4
Chrome	lb.	.15	— .16
Potash lump	lb.	.07 1/4	— .08
Powdered	lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Chrome	lb.	.17	— .18
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09 1/4
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.50
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	—	—	.05
Anhydrous	—	—	.15
Sulph.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Aluminum hydrate light.	lb.	.16	— .18
Heavy	lb.	.08 1/2	— .10
Arsenic, white	lb.	.11 1/2	— .12
Red	lb.	.30	— .32
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.11	— .11 1/4
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.33	— .35
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12 1/4	— .13 1/4
*Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carb.	oz.	.03	— .09
20 deg., carboys.	—	—	.09 1/4
18 deg., carboys.	—	—	.08 1/4
16 deg., carboys.	—	—	.07 1/4

*Nominal

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	20 1/2
Nitrate	lb.	.00	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray.	lb.	—	12 1/2
Granulated, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Lump	lb.	.25 1/2	— .26
*Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
*Dom., double bags.	100 lbs.	7.00	— 7.10
Antimony, Sulphuret	—	—	—
Crimson F.	lb.	—	.48
Golden No. 1.	lb.	—	.45
No. 2	lb.	—	.30
Vermillion	lb.	—	.55
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Barium chloride	ton	95.00	— 105.00
Imported	ton	96.00	— 105.00
Binoxide	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white.	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Export F.A.S.	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.05	— .07
Carbonate	lb.	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Light	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Heavy	lb.	.03	— .04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10 1/4
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	—	.06
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	.11
Copper Carbonate	lb.	—	.28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.37 1/2
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Copperas, f.o.b. works.	100 lbs.	1.20	— 1.30
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	42.00	— 45.00
Acid Grade	ton	50.00	— 60.00
Fusel Oil, crude.	gal.	2.50	— 2.85
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 3.80
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
18 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	.11	— .12
32 p.c. in carboys.	lb.	—	.12
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .07
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14 1/2
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13 1/4	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Paste	lb.	.13 1/2	— .15
Nitrate	lb.	—	.13
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	.13
Red, American	lb.	.10 1/4	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	—	—	—
dry	lb.	.09 1/4	— .13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb.	—	.13
English	lb.	—	—
Lithopone	lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/2
Lime, hydrate	lb.	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	.17	— .22
Manganese Chloride	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate	lb.	.15	— .17
Magnesite	ton	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03 1/4	— .04
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	—	1.50
20 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	1.65	— 1.75
23 deg. carboys.	100 lbs.	—	2.00
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14	— .16
double	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys.	lb.	.05	— .05 1/4
*38 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06 1/4	— .06 1/2
40 deg. carboys.	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07
42 deg. carboys.	lb.	.07 1/4	— .07 1/2
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
99 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21 1/4	— .25 1/4
Phosphorus red	lb.	.60	— .70
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .40
Seesquisulphide	lb.	—	.42 1/4
Plaster of Paris.	bbi.	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	bbi.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92.	lb.	.28	— .32
Sticks	lb.	1.00	— 1.10

*Nominal

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .32
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
85-95 p.c.	lb.	—	.24
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.28
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	.34
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.15	— .17
Powdered, American	lb.	.15	— .17
Japanese	lb.	.16	— .19
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. unit	—	—	3.00
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	.55	— .60
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	.90	— .95
Yellow	lb.	.35	— .38
Sulphate	lb.	—	17 1/2
Pyroligneous Acid, Tech.	gal.	.12	— .12 1/4
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	.14
Salt Cake	ton	17.00	— 18.00
*Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.	100 lbs.	1.90	— 2.15
*Dense 58 p.c. bags.	100 lbs.	2.40	— 2.65
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	—	—	—
F.o.b. Wks., basis 60.	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.30
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.35
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 4.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06 1/4	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.22	— .24
Bisulphate	ton	4.25	— 5.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Bicarbonate	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Chlorate	lb.	.12	— .15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.25	— .27
73-76 p.c.	lb.	.31	— .33
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	—	3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	3.85
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.40	— 4.50
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.46
Refined	lb.	.07	— .07 1/2
*Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .15
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.25	— .26 1/2
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	2.88	— 3.25
40 deg.	lb.	.02	— .02 1/4
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
30 p.c. crystals.	lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Sulphite	lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Sulphate, Gl' b. salt.	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.50
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.06	— .11
Sulphur Com'l. bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.20	— 3.50
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.55	— 3.95
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots	—	—	—
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	—	16.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	21.00	— 23.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	22.00	— 25.00
Tannic Acid, Tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21 1/4	— .22 1/4
Crystals	lb.	.43	— .45
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated	lb.	.11	— .13
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13

Metals

Tin			
Straits	cwt.	—	60.50
Banca	cwt.	—	58.75
American, pure	cwt.	—	58.50
99% pure	cwt.	—	57.75
Copper			
Prime Lake	cwt.	19.50	— 20.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Casting	cwt.	19.00	— 19.25
Lead			
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—	8.50
Open Mkt. Price.	cwt.	8.75	— 9.00
Zinc (Spelter)			
Shipment	cwt.	9.75 1/2	— 9.75
Prompt	cwt.	9.50	— 9.60
Antimony			
Chinese and Japanese.	cwt.	—	10.75
Aluminum			
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	31.50	— 32.50
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	31.00	— 32.00
Remelted No. 12.	cwt.	29.00	— 30.00
Powdered	cwt.	—	42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Nickel			
Ingot	cwt.	42.00	— 43.00
Shot	cwt.	—	43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	—	45.00

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Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	— 1.40
Cobalt	2.50 — 3.00
Silver	— 1.31 3/4
Platinum, pure	— 160.00
Iridium	— 300.00
Quicksilver, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Palladium	— 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.00 — 8.50
Scheelite	— 15.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate 100 lbs.	— 7.35
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	— 7.50
Bone, 3 and 50 ground, raw ton	— 48.00
Calc. Cyanamide	4.00 — 4.50
Nitrate, Norwegian .. 100 lbs.	— 16.00
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	— 7.35
Phosphate Rock—	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ton	— 11.00
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ton	— 8.00
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	— 18
Yrites, furn. size, impd. unit	— 18
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	— 7.50

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)	
*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	— 1.94
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls. gal.	— 1.60
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	— 1.59
Pitch, prime	8.50 — 10.50
Resins, B	19.25
D	19.25
E	19.30
F	19.35
G	19.40
H	19.45
I	19.50
K	20.55
M	22.25
N	22.50
WG	23.25
WW	24.00
Tar, kila-burnt	14.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
*Benzol C. P. gal.	— 30
*(90 p.c.)	— 28
*Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c. gal.	— 1.60
50 p.c. gal.	— 40
25 p.c. gal.	— 40
Cresol, U.S.P. gal.	1.54 — 1.57
Cresote oil, 25 p.c. gal.	40 — 45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c. gal.	40 — 45
*Naphthalene, balls	60 — 69
*Flake	10 1/2 — 10 3/4
*Phenol	12 — 17
*Export	19 — 20
Pitch, various grades	14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite gal.	22 — 27
Crude heavy	18 — 20
*Tolual, pure	28 — 32
*Commercial, 90 p.c. gal.	28 — 32
Xylol, pure water white	40 — 45
Commercial	30 — 35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid B	— 2.35
Acid Broenner's	1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cleve	2.00 — 2.15
Acid F (delta acid)	3.00 — 3.25
*Acid H	1.65 — 1.75
Acid Metaallic	— 1.70
Acid Monosulphonic	— 1.15
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	65 — 75
Refined	1.00 — 1.10
Acid Phthalic	55 — 60
Acid Picric	25 — 30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	25 — 32
Refined	30 — 35
p-Aminoacetanilide	2.00 — 2.25
p-Aminoazobenzene	1.15 — 1.20
p-Amidophenol	3.15 — 3.00
Hydrochloride	— 3.00
*Aniline Oil	34 — 36
*Aniline Salt	45 — 48
Aniline for red	40 — 45
Anthracene (40 p.c.)	— 40
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	65 — 70
Anthraquinone	5.50 — 6.00

Benzaldehyde, Tech. lb.	.65 — .75
U.S.P. & F.P.C., see Aromatic Chemicals	
*Benzidine Base	1.40 — 1.50
*Benzidine Sulphate	1.00 — 1.05
Benzate of Soda, U.S.P. lb.	— .75
Benzylchloride, 95-97 .....	.26 — .28
Diamidophenol	— 6.00
Dianisidine	10.00 — 12.00
Dinitrophenol .....	.30 — .32
*Dichlorobenzol .....	.15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzol .....	.10 — .15
Dinitrobenzol .....	.29 — .33
*Dimethylaniline .....	.95 — 1.00
Dinitrochlorobenzol .....	.23 — .28
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.45 — .50
Dinitrotolual .....	.38 — .40
*Dimethylaniline .....	.95 — 1.06
Dioxynaphthalene	— .75
*"G" Salt .....	.65 — .75
Hydrazobenzene	1.50 — 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	— .10
Monochlorobenzol .....	.08 1/2 — .10
*Monoethylaniline	2.00 — 2.40
Naphthalenediamine	— .10
a-Naphthol, crude	1.00 — 1.05
*b-Naphthol, distilled .....	.65 — .75
Sublimed .....	.40 — .45
*a-Naphthylamine	1.15 — 1.25
b-Naphthylamine, tech. lb.	1.65 — 1.75
Sublimed	1.80 — 1.85
Neville & Winther's Acid	1.00 — 1.05
*m-Nitraniline	1.30 — 1.35
*p-Nitraniline .....	.16 — .17
Nitrobenzol .....	.40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene .....	.30 — .35
p-Nitrophenol .....	.80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	3.00 — 3.25
o-Nitrophenol .....	.75 — .85
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	1.90 — 2.00
p-Nitrotolual	1.15 — 1.40
Nitrotolual .....	.16 — .18
o-Nitrotolual .....	.17 — .23
p-Phenylenediamine	2.25 — 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	— 1.15
Phthalic Anhydride .....	.60 — .75
Phosgene	— .70
*"R" Salt	3.75 — 5.00
Regorcin, Technical	— 1.10
Sodium Naphthionate	— .75
Schaeffer's Salt	— 2.50
Tetranitromethylaniline	1.70 — 1.90
Tolidin .....	.44 — .50
Mix Toluidine .....	.28 — .33
o-Toluidine	1.75 — 2.00
p-Toluidine	1.25 — 1.35
m-Toluylenediamine	— .50
Xyldine	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	
Black	1.15 — 1.70
Blue	3.00 — 5.00
Brown	1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	2.50 — 3.50
Orange II .....	.45 — .50
Orange III	1.00 — 1.25
Red	1.10 — 1.30
Scarlet	— 1.00
Violet 10B	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	— 1.50
Alpine Yellow	2.00 — 7.50
Alkali Blue, Dom.	— 4.75
Alkali Blue, Imp.	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	— 4.00
Azo Yellow	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	— 4.50
Erythrosine	12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	— 3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	— 3.00
Granine	8.75 — 9.25
Indigo 30 p.c. paste	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotine, paste	1.50 — 1.60
Metanil Yellow	1.50 — 1.60
Medium Green	5.00 — 6.00
Naphthol Green	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G. contract	2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc. ....	.50 — .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	12.00 — 16.00
Ponceau	— 1.00
Scarlet 2R	1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	1.25 — 1.40
Uranine	10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss.	6.00 — 7.00
DIRECT COLORS:	
Black .....	.95 — 1.10
Sky Blue	3.25 — 3.75
Blue	— 1.10
Brown	1.55 — 1.75
Bordeaux	1.75 — 2.50

Fast Red	3.50 — 4.00
Fast Yellow	1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B.	1.80 — 1.90
Chrysophenine, Dom.	— 2.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	— 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type. ....	.90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	5.00 — 5.25
Oxamine Violet	7.00 — 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	— 3.80

OIL COLORS:

Black .....	.70 — 1.00
Blue	1.65 — 2.00
Orange	1.40 — 1.50
Red III	1.65 — 2.00
Red IV	1.80 — 3.50
Scarlet	1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	— .90

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black .....	.30 — .40
Blue Dom. ....	.80 — .90
Brown .....	.35 — .45
Green	1.00 — 2.00
Yellow .....	.90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright.	7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste.	5.00 — 10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Dom.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O, Dom.	3.25 — 3.50
Auramine OO.	4.25 — 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y. ....	.90 — 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals.	6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	— .90
Crystal Violet	5.00 — 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals.	— 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	— .75
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	4.00 — 5.00
Fuchsin Crystals, Imp.	12.00 — 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	4.25 — 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	10.00 — 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals.	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	2.25 — 3.50
Methyl Violet 6 B.	2.60 — 2.75
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue.	— .65
Phosphine G, Dom. ....	.90 — 1.00
Phosphine G, Dom.	7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	— 27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	5.00 — 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	— 6.00
Victoria Green	6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	7.00 — 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine .....	.32 — .33
Seed .....	.08 1/2 — .05
Carmine No. 40.	5.25 — 5.50
Cochineal .....	.65 — .80
Gambier, see tanning.	
Indigo, Bengal	2.75 — 3.00
Oudes	2.25 — 2.75
Guatemala	2.00 — 2.25
Kurpahs	2.00 — 2.25
Madras .....	.90 — 1.10
Madder, Dutch .....	.35 — .25
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo. ....	.35 — .40
Chinese .....	.34 — .36
Persian Berries	— .
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	
Turmeric, Madras .....	.10 1/2 — .11
Aleppay .....	.08 1/2 — .09

DYEWOODS

Sarwood .....	.06 — .08
Camwood, chips .....	.18 — .20
Fustic, sticks	30.00 — 35.00
Chips .....	.05 — .06
Hypericin, chips .....	.07 — .09
*Logwood Sticks	50.00 — 60.00
Chips03 1/2 — .05 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.	
Red Saunders23 — .25

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Acid Black
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DYE EXTRACTS

*Archil, Double	lb.	.17	—	.20
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.23	—	.25
Catch, Mangrove, seen tanning.				
Liquid	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tablet	lb.	.14	—	.15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.22	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	—	.28
Crystals	lb.	.32	—	.40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	—	.16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.28	—	.30
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.25	—	.27
Hypericin, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	—	.24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Extract	lb.	.22	—	.26
Indigotine, pure	lb.	3.00	—	3.50
*Logwood, solid	lb.	.21	—	.25
*Crystals	lb.	.32	—	.35
*51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.14	—	.18
Orange Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Paste	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
*Blood, imported	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Domestic	lb.	.55	—	.60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	.70	—	.80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	—	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.00	—	8.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	—	.18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.		5.25	—	5.75
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.		5.10	—	5.60
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.08	—	.09½

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—	200.00
Divi Divi	ton	76.00	—	80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	110.00	—	125.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—	65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—	60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—	16.00
Ground	ton	—	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	30.00
*Sumac, Sicily, 37 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	95.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	120.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	—	—	90.00

*Nominal

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	bbbl.	.03	—	.03½
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Common	lb.	.09	—	.11
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.18	—	.20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	—	.16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Crystals, 30 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Mangrove, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	—	.10
Muskogo., 23-30 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
40 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	.09½
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	.09½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.07½
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—	.06½
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	—	.08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	—	.12
*Clarified	lb.	—	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	—	.08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.12	—	1.14
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	—	1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	bbbl.	90.00	—	92.00
Norwegian	bbbl.	90.00	—	100.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
English	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Neutral	lb.	.14	—	.18
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	—	—	2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	—	1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.53
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.60
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.48
Menhaden, Light strained.	gal.	—	—	1.18
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	1.20
White, bleached, winter.	lb.	—	—	1.22
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—	—
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant.	gal.	—	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.25
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	2.05
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	1.90
Dark	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Prime	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.35	—	.33
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Saponified	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Sperm bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test.	gal.	1.95	—	2.00
45 deg., cold test.	gal.	1.90	—	1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	—	2.00
Stearic, single pressed.	lb.	—	—	.27½
Double pressed	lb.	—	—	.28½
Triple pressed	lb.	—	—	.31½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	—	1.70
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.60
Whale, natural winter.	gal.	1.30	—	1.35
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	—	1.40

*Nominal

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	—	.20
Cases	lb.	—	—	.21
No. 3	lb.	.18½	—	.19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.16
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.18½
Cochin, bba bbls, Dom.	lb.	—	—	.20½
Tanks	lb.	—	—	.20
Manila, tanks, coast.	lb.	—	—	.18½
Edible	lb.	.21½	—	.22
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.23½
Crude, Tanks	lb.	—	—	.19½
Barrels	lb.	—	—	.20½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.				
mills, in tanks.	lb.	.19½	—	.19½
Summer, yel. prim., bbl.	lb.	.21½	—	.21½
*White	lb.	—	—	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	.23½	—	.25
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	—	—	1.77
5 barrel lots.	gal.	—	—	1.80
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots.	gal.	—	—	1.83
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.94
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	—	3.00
Edible	gal.	3.15	—	3.20
Foots	lb.	.20	—	.21
Palm, Lagos, casks.	lb.	—	—	.17½
Benin	lb.	—	—	.17½
Niger	lb.	—	—	.16½
*Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	.21½	—	.22
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Peanut Oil, refined.	lb.	.28	—	.28½
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	—	—	.24
Oriental, coast, tanks.	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	—	3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	—	1.55
*Blown	gal.	—	—	1.65
*Sesame, domestic, edible.	gal.	—	—	2.50
*Imported	gal.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac.Coast.	lb.	.17	—	.17½
New York, bbls.	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Edible	lb.	.21½	—	.22

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
House	lb.	.13½	—	.13
Grease, Brown	lb.	.08	—	.10
Lard City	lb.	—	—	.23
Compound	lb.	—	—	.25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.32
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.21
Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	—	.20
City, prime	lb.	—	—	.16½

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.19	—	.19½
City Fancy	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Grease, Choice White.	lb.	.16½	—	.17
*A' White	lb.	.16½	—	.16½
*B' White	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Yellow	lb.	.13½	—	.16
Brown	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Bone	lb.	.12	—	.12½
House	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	.21	—	.22
Lard, city steam.	lb.	.22½	—	.23

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	—
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	—	56.00
Columbia	—	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	—	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—	—
Meal	short ton	65.00	—	72.50
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	75.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	60.00

*Nominal

The experimental paper mill of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has been busy for some months on demonstrations of the paper-making quality of linters and cotton hull fiber, which, during the war, were the chief sources of cellulose for nitrocellulose smokeless powder. The mill is now engaged on the commercial production of acid-washed filter paper, formerly imported for quantitative chemical analysis.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio., manufacturer of paints, varnishes, etc., is arranging plans for the construction of a new plant on property recently acquired at Houston, Tex. The proposed works will be erected on the unit plan, the first of these units to be constructed at a cost of about \$100,000. Adrian D. Joyce is president.

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Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
Benzoic Acid	None
Phthalic Acid	None
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ACIDS—Carbolic, 7 drums, Yglesias & Co., Porto Cabello; Citric, 100 cks., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo; Crystals, 100 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 300 kegs, Leinhardt & Brush, London; Cresylic, 15 drums, 39 drums, W. E. Jordan, Inc., Hull; 23 drums, Philip Bros., Glasgow; 100 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow; Tartaric, 100 cks., American Trust Co., Palermo; 100 cks., E. M. Javitz & Co., Inc., Palermo; 20 cks., L. Nuncous, Palermo; 40 kegs, McKesson & Robbins, London

ALBUMEN—112 cs., 196 cs., Arnhold, Karger & Co., Shanghai; 112 cs., Handelsmaatschappij Transmarin, Shanghai; 100 cs., Chatham Phoenix National Bank, Shanghai; 40 cs., F. H. Cone & Co., Shanghai; 536 cs., 3 cs., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai; 20 cs., 10 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., 150 cs., Orblé Products Trading Co., Shanghai; 17 cs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Shanghai; 22 cs., Segaller & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., National Importing Co., Shanghai; 45 cs., 56 cs., O. J. Weeks & Co., Inc., Shanghai

ALCOHOL—13 drums, 2 bbls., 75 drums, New York Industrial Alcohol Co., Ponce

ALMONDS—Bitter, 110 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 50 bgs., G. A. Taijbi, Palermo; 300 bgs., Birdsong Bros., Naples; 100 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Palermo; 200 bgs., French American Banking Co., Palermo; 202 bgs., P. Alvino & Co., Palermo; 62 bgs., 120 bgs., Italian Biscuits Co., Palermo; 312 bgs., Union Commercial of South America, Alicante; 2,335 bgs., First National Bank, Alicante; 228 bgs., 200 bbs., Irving National Bank, Alicante; 32 bbs., Carey & Co., Alicante; 23 bbs., American Express Co., Alicante; 530 bgs., 335 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 165 bbs., Baring Bros. & Co., Alicante; 2,750 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; Sweet, 200 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Malaga; 200 cs., C. Demarez, Malaga; 1,156 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 500 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Malaga; 595 cs., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Malaga; 400 cs., National Bank of Commerce, Malaga; 250 cs., Reid, Murdoch & Co., Malaga; 1,500 cs., Yonkers Trust Co., Malaga; 250 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 250 cs., London & Brazilian Bank, Malaga; 600 cs., Lazard Freres, Malaga; 556 cs., British Bank of South America, Malaga; 500 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga; 500 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Malaga; 260 cs., Grace Bros. & Co., Malaga; 755 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 1,000 cs., 2,750 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 740 cs., Konig Bros. & Co., Alicante; 1,925 cs., 1,000 cs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 280 cs., Winter & Co., Alicante

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 cks., J. L. & D. S. Riker

ANTIMONY—34 bgs., Ed. Hills Sons & Co., Hull; Crude, 1,000 cs., Pope Trading Co., Shanghai; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Glasgow; Sulphide, 10 cks., Katzenbach & Bullock Co., London

ARGOLS—18 cks., Bank of New York, Naples; 75 bbs., National City Bank, Alicante

BARK—Cinchona, 21 bbs., H. R. Lathrop & Co., London; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 20 bgs., Cohen & Co., Nassau; 7 bbs., Peck & Velsor, London; Cinchonine Sulphate, 5 cs., 2 cs., Niagara Electric Chemical Corporation, Rotterdam

BEANS—Cocoa, 227 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 5 bgs., 8 bgs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 7 bgs., F. Pfeiffer & Co., Dominica; 55 bgs., Whittall & Co., Colombo; 377 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 233 bbs., American Trading Co., Rotterdam; 88 bgs., Wilbur & Co., Havre; 29 bgs., H. E. Batzow, Porto Cabello; 21 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Porto Cabello; 100 bgs., D. Sola Bros. & Pardo, Porto Cabello; 25 bgs., General Export & Commercial Co., Porto Cabello; 100 bgs., O. C. Ranzow, Porto Cabello; 350 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Porto Cabello; 50 bgs., National City Bank, Porto Cabello; 190 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Porto Cabello; 100 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Porto Cabello; 200 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Lagayra; 250 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Lagayra; 142 cks., 1 cs., J. P. Arango & Co., Port Limon;

Powder, 92 bgs., G. V. Van Hensdan, Rotterdam

CALCIUM TARTRATE—1,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Piraeus; 426 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Valencia

CAMPBOR—6 cs., Southerland International Dispatch, London; Pellets, 5 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., London

CARBON, LIQUID—10 cs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica

CASEINE—1,126 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, London; 12 bgs., Earl Summerville & Co., Inc., San Juan

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Johnson & Sons Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London

COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE—2 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

COPRA—538 bgs., E. Boustead & Co., Singapore; 1,659 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 19 bgs., C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., Belize

CREAM TARTAR—150 cks., E. M. Javitz & Co., Inc., Palermo

CUTTLEFISH BONE—25 bbs., Schieffelin & Co., London

DIVI-DIVI—32 bgs., Schieffelin & Co., Curacao; 771 bgs., Suzarte & Whltny, Curacao

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 5 cs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Liverpool; 1 cs., J. W. Masters & Co., Glasgow; 1 cs., A. Giese & Son, Glasgow; 3 cs., Lehn & Fink, Havre; 2 cs., S. Rosenblatt, Havre

DYESTUFFS—Aniline Colors, 23 cylinders Newmeyer & Diiman, Havre; 11 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 2 cylinders, Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 7 cylinders, New York Color Co., Havre; 54 cylinders, Aniline Dyes Co., Havre; 4 cylinders, P. E. Atteaux, Havre; 3 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 18 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Havre; 34 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 7 cks., W. Forster & Co., Antwerp; 1 drum, Lazard, Godchaux & Co., London; Gambier, 312 cs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 509 cs., 258 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Gambier, Cube, 352 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 154 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Gamboge, 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Indigo, 100 bbs., International Banking Corporation; Orchil Liquor, 15 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

EXTRACT—Mangrove Bark, 1,000 bgs., Roberts, Evans & Woodhead, Singapore

ERGOT RYE—20 bgs., Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Bihao

FLOWERS—Arnica, 30 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Lily-of-the-Valley Pips, 44 cs., McHutchinson & Co., Rotterdam

GALLNUTS—1,500 cs., A. A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; 500 bgs., National Park Bank, Shanghai; 435 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Shanghai

GELATIN—36 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 19 cs., P. H. Manners, Glasgow; 1 cs., Robin & Co., Glasgow

GUM—Aloes, 133 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; CHICLE—65 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Belize; 34 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Belize; 4 bgs., American Chiclé Co., Livingston; 878 bgs., American Express Co., Tampico; 114 bgs., American Chiclé Co., Vera Cruz

MYRRH, 11 bgs., First National Bank, London; Sandarac, 13 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., London; 22 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Tragacanth, 13 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

HERBS—Medicinal, 23 bbs., Peck & Velsor, Antwerp; 29 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 65 bgs., L. C. Huisking, Rotterdam; 5 cs., Baumann & Co., Tampico; 15 cks., France & New York, Medicine Co.

HOPS—30 cs., S. S. Steiner, Rotterdam; 20 bbs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—40 cks., Richard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool

ISINGLASS—4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

LEAVES—Bay, 8 bbs., Royal Bank of Canada, Dominica; 3 bbs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Dominica; Henecquen, 20 bbs., R. Desvernine, Belize; Sage, 142 cks., Union Commercial Bank of South America, Alicante; Senna, 3 bbs., 22 bbs., Peck & Velsor, London; 243 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Karachi; Thyme, 114 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante; 216 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Ali-

cante; 20 cs., Knickerbocker Mills Co., Alicante

LIME CITRATE—4 cks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 500 bgs., Bank of New York, Piraeus

LIME JUICE—31 cks., Middleton & Co., Martinique; 62 cs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica

LOZENGES—Gelatin, 30 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London

MANGANESE CHLORIDE—16 cks., Hummel & Robinson, Glasgow; 13 cks., A. Kilpstein & Co., Glasgow

MANNA—10 cs., K. Moellhausen, Palermo

MEDICINE—Miscellaneous, 4 cs., Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London; 2 drums, C. L. Huisking, Inc., London; 4 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., London

MORPHINE—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Hydrochloride, 2 cs., K. Malmberg, London

MYROBALANS—12,868 pkts., Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., Calcutta; 2,000 pkts., Sasser & Co., Calcutta; 6,400 pockets, 1,600 pockets, 1,250 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta, 1,300 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Karachi

NAPHTHALENE—1 cs., Judson Freight & Forwarding Co., London

OILS—Amber, 17 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cod, 433 bbs., 10 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; Linseed, 282 bbs., 568 bbs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rotterdam; 100 cs., Handelsmaatschappij Transmarina, Singapore; 148 bbs., Cements & Sou, Dundee; 305 bbs., Lewis, Proctor & Co., Antwerp; 143 bbs., 58 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Olive, 300 cs., Banca Commercial Italiana, Malaga; 50 cs., Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Malaga; 634 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 1 cs., W. Hamilton, Malaga; 300 bbs., A. E. Rittwagen, Malaga; 2,490 cs., W. Romani, Antwerp; Palm, 23 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 49 cks., Fourth Street National Bank, Liverpool; 15 bbs., Thomas & Fehr, Liverpool; Peanut, 3,000 cs., E. Boissvain & Co., Hongkong; Romero, 2 drums, American Express Co., Malaga; Sod, 30 bbs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre

OILS, ESSENTIAL—1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Aniseed, 83 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; Bergamot, 25 cs., F. H. Cone & Co., Messina; 150 1/4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; Coriander, 1 cs., C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam; 1 cs., A. Chris & Co., Rotterdam; Cumini, 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; Juniper Berry, 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Lavender, 23 cs., George Lueders & Co., Malaga; 26 cs., Orblé Products Co., Malaga; Lemon-grass, 34 bgs., C. G. Euler, Hamburg; Lime, 2 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 22 cs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 41 cs., George Lueders & Co., London; 58 bbs., Blake, Dobbs & Co., Antwerp; Linoleum, 12 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; Oppenax, 8 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., London; Orange, 25 1/4 cs., F. H. Cone & Co., Messina; 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; Rose, 4 cs., S. M. Jerisham, Southampton; Sandalwood, 3 cs., Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, London

PEEL, ORANGE—147 bbs., Murray, Nickel Manufacturing Co., 71 cs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Alicante

PERFUMERY—Miscellaneous, 50 1/4 cs., 25 cs., F. H. Cone & Co., Messina; 7 cs., S. Gerald, Messina; 9 cs., 18 cs., R. H. Macy & Co., Havre; 6 cs., J. H. B. Grant, Havre; 25 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Havre; 8 cs., Rockhill & Viator, Havre; 50 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 18 cs., 15 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 9 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 11 cs., Banco Hispano America, Malaga; 1 cs., Park & Tilford, London; 2 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., London; 4 cs., American Express Co., London; 33 cs., 73 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 18 cs., George Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 3 cs., Benjamin French, Inc., Southampton; 122 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Southampton; 2 cs., C. A. Brown & Co., Antwerp; 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Antwerp; 120 cs., 3 cs., H. A. Smith & Co., Havre; 27 cs., Park & Tilford, Havre; 2 cs., John Wanamaker, Havre; 3 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 1 cs., Ferriera Perfume Shop, Havre; 5 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre; 16 cs., Benjamin E. Levy, Havre; 1 cs., Cannus Bros., Havre; 10 cs.,



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Business Brevities

The Mennen Co., Newark, N. J., has purchased property at Dickerson and First streets, for proposed future expansion. William G. Mennen is president.

O. J. Ridenour, president of the Southern Phosphate Corporation, is in Florida speeding up the work of expanding the operation of the properties controlled by the company.

Fire which followed an explosion of chemical tanks at the plant of the Naugatuck Chemical Company, at Naugatuck, Conn., on Jan. 29, caused a loss estimated at \$50,000. A one-story building, which contained tanks and vats of acid, was destroyed.

El Potrero, the largest manufacturers of sugar and alcohol in Mexico, have made a shipment of 20,000 gallons of 96 per cent alcohol to Tampico for the Lanman & Kemp Co., New York, to be used in the manufacture of their Florida water.

The Los Angeles Soap Co., of Los Angeles and San Francisco, has rewarded its employees with a profit sharing dividend, this being the fifth year that this custom has been followed. The dividend equals in amount the semi-annual dividends paid to the stockholders.

Arrangements have been completed by the Ex Lax Manufacturing Company, 29 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the erection of the proposed new four-story factory building, about 50x100 feet, at 431-33 Atlantic avenue. The works are estimated to cost \$40,000.

W. J. Graham, of Illinois, chairman of the Congressional sub-committee which investigated conditions at Nitro, W. Va., says Congress will be asked to take criminal action against those responsible for waste of materials and money in connection with the construction of the Government powder plant at Nitro.

The Harvard University Bureau of Business Research has published a standard system of accounts for the retail drug trade. The Bureau is sending out blank forms to druggists in New England to obtain figures on the business done in 1919, cost of operating and profits on items handled. A table will be prepared from these reports, showing the average profit and expense for each item.

A denatured alcohol delivery permit for all Texas railroads under the supervision of the United States Railroad Administration has been taken out for 1920 by B. F. Bush, regional director, upon telegraphic representations made to him by the Texas Chamber of Commerce that failure to take out this permit promptly had prevented carriers from delivering denatured alcohol to consignees, thereby handicapping the chemical industry in Texas.

Imports at San Francisco for the week ending Jan. 24 included the following: On the West Vira from Manila and Hongkong to the Robert Dollar Company, 2,937 barrels of vegetable oils and 27,720 bags of copra cake; on the Herakles from Tatal to the Dupont Powder Company, 7,000 tons of nitrate; on the Alliance from Ensenada and La Paz to the Gulf Mail Steamship Co., 40 cases damiana and 24 sacks of guano; on the Nile, from the Orient, 1,281 cases of nut oil, 50 cases of wood oil and 395 packages of camphor; from Papeete to the Antoine Chiris Co., 122 tons of copra; to Wolff Kirschmann & Co., 1,086 tons of copra from Suva, and 834 tons from Levuka.

Edward Utard, Havre; 2 cs., Harrod's Ltd., Havre; 2 cs., C. L. Huisking, Southampton
Musk, Artificial, 3 cs., Ungerer & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; 2 cs., Morana & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; Synthetic, 28 cs., Morana & Co., Southampton
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—1 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Havre; 10 cs., F. B. Vandegrift, Antwerp
POTASH, CAUSTIC—5 cs., General Chemical Co., Gothenburg; 22 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM BINOXALATE—7 cs., N. M. Nielsen, Inc., Gothenburg; Carbonate, 29 cs., Innes, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; Chlorate, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Gothenburg; 200 kgs., Rendrock Powder Co., Copenhagen; 600 kgs., Thos. Meadows & Co., Copenhagen; Chloride, 278 bgs., Antwerp; Ferrocyanide, 1 cs., N. M. Nielsen, Inc., Gothenburg; Prussiate, 13 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre
QUININE SULPHATE—50 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 22 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Southampton
ROOTS—Alkanet, 8 bgs., Intercean Forwarding Co., Bilbao; Angelica, 18 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Canagria, 18 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; Colombo, 221 bgs., J. W. Thyfe & Co., Colombo; Dandelion, 201 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Licorice, 99 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Patras; Marshmallow, 28 bgs., R. Hilliers Son & Co., Bilbao; 26 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Bilbao; 11 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Alicante; Medicinal, Miscellaneous, 19 bls., McKesson & Robbins, London; Rhubarb, 13 cs., Allaire, Woodward & Co., Shanghai; 29 cs., A. Stallman & Co., Shanghai; 22 cs., Arnold, Katberg & Co., Shanghai; 32 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Shanghai; 26 cs., O. J. Weeks & Co., Shanghai; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Sa-

saparilla, 24 bls., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Livingston; 12 bls., C. Ruiz & Co., Tampico; 50 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Tampico; Uva Ursi, 698 cs., A. Stallman, Alicante; 30 cs., R. Hilliers Sons & Co., Alicante; Valerian, 44 bls., W. Benkert & Co., Antwerp; 40 bls., L. De Backer, Antwerp
SAFFRON—4 cs., Intercean Forwarding Co., Alicante
SEED—Calabar, 7 bgs., R. Hilliers Sons & Co., London; Caraway, 600 bgs., Yourveta Home & Foreign Trade Co., Rotterdam; 350 bgs., Schilthess & Co., Rotterdam; Cardamom, 3 bgs., Eggers & Heinlein, Livingston; Castor, 3,400 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Pernambuco; Clove, 200 bgs., Crabbe, Reynolds & Taylor Co., Rouen; Fennel, 159 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., London; 2 bgs., J. S. bgs., M. Salvatore, Palermo; 2 bgs., Visogno & Co., Palermo; 4 bgs., V. Catano, Palermo; Mustard, 100 cs., Old & Wallace, London; 75 bgs., Frame & Co., London; 100 bgs., W. Schall & Co., London; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 50 bgs., 380 bgs., 62 bgs., 479 bgs., 171 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Quince, 9 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Malaga; 21 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Malaga
SOAP—Olive Oil, 25 cs., T. N. Glavi, Malaga; 300 cs., Lockwood, Brackett & Co., Cadiz
SODIUM SALTS—Chlorate, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Gothenburg; Hydrosulphite, 7 kgs., Robertson & Co., London; 8 drums, A. Hoffman, London; 42 kgs., 29 kgs., Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Glasgow; Prussiate, 33 cs., F. Feandie, Havre; Prussiate, Yellow, 13 cs., National City Bank, Liverpool
SPICES—Capsicum, 87 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., London; 98 bgs., 6 bgs., 212 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Chillies, 220 bgs., 73 bgs., American Trading Co., London; 70 bgs., 16 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Cloves, 400 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Ginger, 50 bgs.,

Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 150 bgs., Irving National Bank, Liverpool; 25 cs., East River National Bank, Hongkong; 100 bgs., 1 bgs., 486 bgs., 184 bgs., 594 bgs., 81 bgs., 1 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Nutmegs, 150 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Paprika, 300 cs., Sorenson & Nielson Co., Alicante; 1,051 cs., Union Commercial of South America, Alicante; 93 cs., Union Commercial of South America, Alicante; Pepper, Black, 85 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; White, 165 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; Pimento, 133 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona; 8 cs., F. Reyes, Malaga
SPONGES—90 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau; 40 bls., Carbondale Sponge Co., 10 bls., H. Rhotes & Co., Nassau; 29 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau; 13 bls., National City Bank, Nassau; 55 bls., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau; 55 bls., Rhodes & Co., Nassau; 46 bls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Piraeus
TALCUM—Powdered, 145 cs., 31 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre
TARTRAZINE—1 keg, Lazard, Godchaux & Co., London
THYMOL—1 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., London
WAX—Bees, 10 bgs., Oversea Oil Co., Rotterdam; Carnauba, 17 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Pernambuco; 150 bgs., Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Piraeus; Hagemeyer Trading Co., Ceara; 457 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Ceara; Ceresine, 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London
WINE LEES—500 bgs., Bank of New York, Piraeus
WOOD—Logwood, 100 tons, W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; 200 tons, Huttlinger & Struller, Aux Cayes; 224 tons W. Schall & Co., Saint Marc; Sandalwood, 4 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 22 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta
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